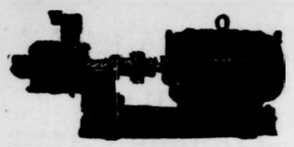
PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 177 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

GLYCO-THYMOLINE.

KEEP INFECTION AT BAY!

with

GLYCO-Thymoline

To cure common cold and tonsillities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues. Obtainable at all chemists.

Plot Against Syrian Chief

Stage Set For Staff Talks With Soviet

ANGLO-FRENCH MISSION TO MOSCOW

Chamberlain On Progress Of Pact Parleys

LONDON, July 26.

IN the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he hoped to be able to make statement on the negotiations with Russia early next week.

STAFF TALK AT MOSCOW

Mr. Chamberlain said that fresh instructions were sent to Sir William Seeds last night.

In reply to a question whether it was now agreed that Military and Naval Officers should proceed to Moscow for Staff talks Mr. Chamberlain said:

"We sent certain instructions to Sir W. Seeds, but we have not yet heard what the reactions are."

Anglo-French Collaboration

Replying to another question, Mr. Chamberlain was unable to say whether France was also proposing to send a Military Mission, but he declared that the French and British Governments were acting in the fullest collaboration.—Reuter.

Pact Talks Progress Considered Well Advanced

LONDON, July 26.

Negotiations for a Non-Aggression Pact between Britain, France and Russia have now reached such a stage that it is believed that Staff Talks could be started almost at once, "Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent" understands.

It is expected that an announcement to this effect pointing out, however, that there are still some points in the political agreement still outstanding, may be made very shortly in the three Capitals.

The British Mission, representing the three services and headed by an Admiral, is expected to leave for Moscow in ten days' time, according to well-informed quarters and a General will head the French Mission.

It is understood that the chief outstanding point concerns indirect aggression, but the views of the three parties have approached very much closer.—Reuter.

CLEAR ADVANCE IN MOSCOW TALKS

PARIS, July 25.

Optimism concerning the progress of Anglo-French Soviet negotiations is expressed in well-informed circles.

It is stated in one quarter that there has been "a very clear advance".

It is considered very probable that a decision to send military delegates to Moscow at a later date will be reached shortly following a long exchange of views between London and Paris to-day.

The decision will depend on the approval of British and French Governments. The exchange of views will probably continue on Wednesday.

IRONSIDE TO HEAD MISSION

The 'Daily Telegraph' diplomatic correspondent understands that the British Government has now agreed to the request from Moscow that staff talks should open between the two countries without waiting for details to be worked out of the projected Three-Power anti-Aggression Treaty.

Staff officers representing all the three services will probably be sent to Moscow in the very near future. It has been suggested that General Ironside should head the mission but it is understood that so far there has been no decision on this point.

Newspapers report that Britain has agreed to Moscow's request that staff talks should open between the two countries without waiting for the details of the projected Three-Power Pact.

Diplomatic correspondents understand that British staff officers representing the three services will shortly go to Moscow.—Reuter.

Travancore Ban On "Inquilab Zindabad"

Diwan Says Those Who Used Slogan Did Not Know What It Meant

TRIVANDRUM, July 26

The origin of the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" and how it came to be adopted by certain movements in India was explained in the Travancore Legislative Assembly by the Inspector-General of Police Khan Bahadur Abdul Kareem, in the course of general discussion on the budget. He pointed out that it originated in Russia, from where it travelled to San Francisco and was adopted then by the Ghadar Party and brought to India.

The Dewan President, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, pointed out that the Travancore Government had proscribed the recital of that slogan. The Government were quite aware that those, who used that slogan or the Red Flag, did not know what they were doing. They did not know it was really a revolutionary term, which meant "Long Live Revolution"—Reuter.

ARMY COMMITTEE FOR BOMBAY

KARACHI, July 26.

The members of the Army Indianisation Committee left for Bombay to-day. During their three days' stay here, they inspected the R. A. F. Aircraft Depot and the Military Barracks.—United Press.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is visiting Sind in the end of August.—United Press.

FATEFUL MEETING TO-DAY

LONDON, July 26.

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learns that the next interview between M. Molotov, Sir William Seeds and M. Naggiar has been fixed for to-morrow.—Reuter.

ALFONSO TO COME BACK

Monarchist Leader Carries Franco's Message To Ex-King Of Spain

PARIS, July 26.

The Duke of De Maura, Spanish Monarchist Leader, left Estoril for Lousanne, where he is meeting ex-King Alfonso, reports "Le Excelsior" from Lisbon.

According to the report the Duke has precise instructions from General Franco to discuss with the ex-King conditions for restoration.—Reuter.

INDO-CEYLONESE RELATIONS

Jawahar's Succinct Analysis: Reply To Subhas

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 26.

An impassioned appeal to keep up unity and thereby strengthen the hands of the Congress was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting at Shanwarwada Maidan this evening.

The meeting was attended by 15,000 people, including a large number of women.

CEYLON VISIT

Panditji at the outset referred to his Ceylon visit and said that problem of Ceylon Indians was mainly economic in aspect. He said that although he had not been able to do all that he wished to do there, he was confident that his visit had succeeded in bringing Ceylon and India nearer and 'creating better understanding between them. He said that Ceylon should feel as if she was part of India, as after the British Empire which was doomed, Ceylon without the help of India could not sustain herself.

Pandit Nehru then referred to the world situation which, he said, was fast passing through critical times. The Great War he said, might have ended, but small warfares were still going on and the whole world was in grip of a revolution which heralded the advent of another more disastrous Great War. India, he said, could not afford to detach herself from world forces. She had therefore to speak out her own mind on the various problems confronting the world to-day, and her action in sympathising with and helping the Abyssinians, Chinese and Spanish Republicans was indication of her attitude on those problems.

Coming to politics at home, Panditji said that Congress was the only organisation which could deliver the goods. It had gained immense strength and had consequently been required to change tactics, as occasions demanded. The Congress was the weapon which the country had evolved after fifty years' of struggle and sacrifice, and it was up to all to see that the weapon did not rust by stagnation or gave way by becoming weak, due to internal disruption.

REPLY TO SUBHAS

Panditji in the end referred to

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

JAWAHAR ARRIVES IN CITY TO-DAY

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Emissary to Ceylon, who arrives in Bombay on Thursday morning, will be given a public reception on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the Victoria Terminus. The volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal and other national corps in the City are requested to be at the Station at 6 a.m. (S.T.).

Terrorist 'Coup' Foiled

Several Arrests Made In Damascus: Police Seize Arms

DAMASCUS, July 26.

Several people were arrested when about to make an attempt on the life of the head of the Provisional Government. They are stated to be terrorists involved in a plot. A number of arms has been seized by the police.

TERRORISTS BUSY

A plot to assassinate Behijeelkhatib, President of the New Syrian Council of Directors and a number of other high officials and political personages was thwarted by a series of arrests.

Several Palestine terrorists are stated to be involved in the attempt, of which the Government were informed, and they are consequently keeping a close guard on the intended victims. Five of the arrested include Negibfarra, a former Government Police Agent.—Reuter.

HOOLIGANS' DAY AT LAHORE

Demonstrations Before Gandhiji's Compartment

LAHORE, July 26.

Ugly scenes in which hooligans, believed to be Muslims armed with lathis, swords and sticks made a forty-minute demonstration by waving black flags, shouting anti-Congress and anti-Gandhi slogans and violently beating their breasts in front of Gandhiji's compartment were witnessed at the Lahore Railway station this evening when the Frontier Mail carrying Mahatma Gandhi arrived here from Abbottabad 'en route' to Delhi.

The demonstrators who are believed to have been set up by certain Muslim Leaguers appeared to have gained entry into the platform unnoticed. A large contingent of police force which was hastily summoned by the station authorities prevented anything untoward happening. The train steamed off, according to schedule amidst deafening shouts.—United Press.

ATTEMPT ON MAYOR OF NANKING FAILS

SHANGHAI, July 26.

An unidentified gunman attempted to assassinate the Japanese appointed Mayor of Nanking. The gunman fired three shots, all of which missed.—Reuter

GRAVE SITUATION IN GUJARAT

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

A grave situation has arisen, as money-lenders are determined not to lend money to peasants for purchasing fodder. Cattle are dying in various parts of Gujarat, due to failure of rains.

Numerous applications from peasants have been sent to the Government for immediate help.

It is understood that Government is seriously thinking of opening Co-operative Societies to help them.

FRANCE TO RETURN SPANISH GOLD

PARIS, July 26.

The court has decided that gold to the value of approximately eight million sterling lodged in the Bank of France by Spanish Republicans should be returned to the Bank of Spain immediately.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 25.—Liverpool and Glasgow salvage association which has been engaged on operations on sunken submarine "Thetis" state that salvage ship has returned from Liverpool Bay to Birkenhead.—Reuter.

LATHI CHARGE ON STUDENTS

Karachi Strike Situation Takes Ugly Turn College Closed

KARACHI, July 26.

The strike situation in the D. J. Sind College took an ugly turn this afternoon when the strikers adopted an aggressive attitude and attempted to storm the Principal's room, but were prevented by the police. This was the signal for rowdy behaviour on the part of some of the students, who indulged in stone-throwing, which hit a policeman and damaged window-panes.

Mr. McElhiney, District Magistrate and the D. S. P. hurried to the scene with an armed force and a mild lathi charge was made. Two students were treated in the hospital. Quiet now prevails and the Students Committee is conferring with the Principal.—

12 STUDENTS INJURED: ONE ARRESTED

KARACHI, July 26.

The police made lathi charge twice this afternoon on the students of the D. J. Sind College, as a result of which about 12 students were injured. One student was also arrested.

The strike of the college which was called off this morning was resumed later as the Principal issued a notice expelling another student. The strikers who were joined by the lady students collected in the compound and raised slogans against the Principal. They indulged in stone throwing causing damage to college property.

There were also free fights between parties of students for and against the strike. Consequently the Principal called police who resorted to lathi charges on the refusal of the students to disperse.

The District Officers and the Additional City Magistrate visited the college. The striking students, however, refused to disperse till late in the evening while lathi police were present all the time.—United Press.

COLLEGE TO BE CLOSED TILL AUGUST 7

KARACHI, July 26.

A decision to close the D. J. Sind College till August 7 has been announced by the Principal, Mr. Bhutani, following the failure of the negotiations for a settlement of the students' strike.

The situation quietened this evening, when the police force was withdrawn from the College premises. The student demonstrators later met and protested against the action of the College authorities.—A.P.

Sind College Strike Called Off

KARACHI, July 26.

The strike in the D. J. Sind College which commenced on Saturday last was called off to-day.—United Press

NO WAR MATERIALS TO JAPAN

Britain Bans Export

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons, asked for information about the steps taken by Powers to discourage and prevent the sale of war material to Japan, Mr. R. A. Butler revealed that no licences had been issued for the export of such material to Japan from Britain since 11/2/38.

Mr. Butler agreed that it was certainly the case, when he was asked a supplementary question whether he was aware that enormous quantities of munitions were being supplied to China by Germany.—Reuter.

Ministers Mobilise For Prohibition

AUGUST 1, HAILED AS DAY OF DELIVERANCE

Anti-Prohibitionists' Fatwa Against Gilder

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ABOUT CO-OPERATING WITH GOVERNMENT IN ENFORCING PROHIBITION IN THE CITY WERE GIVEN BY THE MINISTERS FOR HEALTH AND THE HOME DEPARTMENT AT A CONFERENCE OF DIVISIONAL AND SUB-DIVISIONAL PROHIBITION COMMITTEES, HELD AT THE COUNCIL HALL ON WEDNESDAY EVENING. DR. GILDER, MINISTER FOR EXCISE AND HEALTH PRESIDED, AND ABOUT 300 MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES WERE PRESENT.

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, presiding over the Conference said:—

"I thank you very much for your presence here this evening. Because it shows we are ready with Prohibition. Dr. Patel has called me the Minister of Public Health and Excise. Prohibition is the Road to Health. And our scheme is the first step towards the larger goal of complete prohibition.

"So far as the people of India are concerned, and this province also, it has been said that all religions want Prohibition. The majority of the people want Prohibition. This after all is a big undertaking in this province, and I am pleased to see that you have all pledged yourself to Prohibition. You will have therefore an arduous duty to perform, but the goal is noble. Everyone must be convinced that Prohibition is for the good of not one people or one community but for the good of all people. It is for the common good of the public. We must convince those who do not agree with us. This is our duty. You will have to also find out whether the Prohibition Law is being broken. But finding out such cases, you will be helping the Government. This is comparatively a minor duty.

"By our perspective, by our enthusiasm, by our minute examination of the cause and remedy of drink habit, we must show to those who disagree that prohibition is for their own good.

TIME OPPORTUNE FOR PROHIBITION.

"In this country Prohibition is bound to be for the entire good of the public at large. We have to sacrifice a large revenue, and yet it is difficult to bring Prohibition, because Government have depended upon this revenue in the past. If it were 50 years ago, when the total revenue from drink was only 30 lakhs, would not have been so bad, and the Opposition would not have been so great. But it has been made one of the chief sources of revenue. At one time it was the biggest. Now it is the second biggest. Now we are giving up that revenue, and Prohibition is yet difficult. But in spite of the difficulties, it is with your help that we hope to succeed. Other countries in the world have tried and failed. Social life and political life in the West differ from India. And at the present moment imitation of Western Society is increasing in India. And this is just the time to introduce Prohibition. Just as I said, 50 years ago shouts against Prohibition would not have been so much and fifty years hence Prohibition would be impossible.

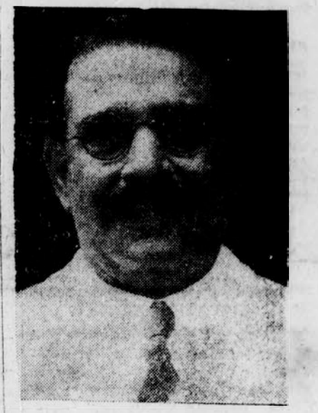
This is just the time for it. With your co-operation, friends we shall show to the world that where other countries failed, India would succeed in making Prohibition a success. I thank you friends for the interest you have shown for the work you have undertaken, honorary work, work which will be arduous and which will lead us to complete success and make India's name famous throughout the world.

DAY OF DELIVERANCE

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi addressing said:—

It gives me great pleasure to

Continued on page 6, col. 1)



HON. DR. GILDER

PARSIS' HYMN OF HATE

Call For Social Boycott Of Dr. Gilder

At a crowded meeting of the Parsis held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening, resolutions were passed declaring no-confidence in the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder for his alleged betrayal of the community's interests and calling upon the community to maintain no social relation with him.

QUESTION OF MINORITY AGAIN.

The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council to protest against Government's policy Dr. Gilder's refusal to resign from the Cabinet despite the expressed wishes of the community.

Dastoor Kaikobad Dastoor Darabji Meherji-Rana presided.

The president thought that prohibition was meant to suppress the community economically. This was hardly the way in which the Congress Government should treat a minority which had done so much for the industrial and commercial development of India.

NO-CONFIDENCE IN GILDER.

Mr. B. D. Lam moved a resolution declaring no-confidence in the Hon. Dr. Gilder, "who continues to remain in the Cabinet of the Bombay Government as a representative of the Parsi community as he has betrayed the confidence and the trust reposed in him by his constituency and particularly by the Parsis."

The mover of the resolution stated that since Dr. Gilder was included in the Cabinet as a representative of the community, he should resign his post as he had forfeited the confidence of the entire community by bringing in prohibition.

Mr. Chiniwala supporting the resolution said that the rules for obtaining wine for sacramental purposes were a blow to the excellent tradition of tolerance and broadmindedness towards other Faiths for which the Hindus were famous.

Their fight against prohibition,

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

62 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Salesman on Commission basis for Toys, Hardware and Tools and Sundries. Box No. 12075 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A qualified and experienced Officer for the Survey and Settlement work in the State. Must know Gujarati very well. Pay according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned before 15th August, 1939. (Sd.) J. N. Bhandari, Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar. (633)

Wanted a Lady Principal for the Gokal Das Hindu Girls' Inter College, Moradabad. The candidates must be strong in English and possess administrative and teaching experience. Foreign qualifications will be considered. Starting salary Rs. 200. Candidates must apply stating their age, qualifications and experience, etc., to:—Pandit Surendra Nath, Advocate, Honorary Secretary & Manager, Gokal Das Hindu Girls' Inter College, Moradabad. (12073)

63. SITUATIONS WANTED

Civil Engineer—Indian, 36, brilliant career in theoretical, practical work in Europe, America, Africa, desires to return to India. Knows well English, French, German, Portuguese. Speaks, understands Hindustani, Spanish, Italian. Seeks responsible position in building enterprise, technical college. Will send "curriculum vitae" and credentials to those interested. Box No. 537, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

Airy single and double rooms in noiseless locality, moderate rent, with all comforts. Tardeo, Ganjawalla Buildings. (12062)

To Let bright, airy and comfortable flats with modern conveniences on the 1st and 2nd floors of Pratt Buildings situate at Corner of Hughes and Harvey Road as also 2 shops on the ground floor suitable for showrooms, Stores. For rent and other particulars, please apply to the Official Liquidator, T. R. Pratt (Bombay) Ltd. (in liqn.) Maneckjee Wadia Building, 125 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (587)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ANOTHER

G. I. P. FACILITY

You can now break journey at ANY INTERMEDIATE STATION on

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

issued between

BOMBAY V.T., BYCULLA, DADAR

and

AMRAOTI

COST:—

First Class	Rs. 81-2
Second Class	„ 40-8
Inter Class	„ 25-10
Third Class Mail	„ 11-12
Third Class Ordy. ...	„ 11-6

These tickets are available for 18 DAYS from the date of issue

G. I. P. RLY.

638

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL, BOMBAY (12).

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of chemicals, apparatus, stains, museum jars, etc., for the year 1939-40.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered in the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 28th August, 1939. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed as "Tenders for the supply of chemicals apparatus, etc., to the Seth G. S. Medical College."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 3 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general and special directions published with the tender.

(Sd.) JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P., (Lond), DEAN.

22nd July, 1939. 678.

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

The most Popular Kulu Apples and Pears a Selection now in full bearing. Available 11 lbs' basket Rs. 5/8 -. By Rail 8, 14, 20, 30 and 40 lbs for Rs. 3/6 -, 6/4 -, 8/4 -, 11/4 - and 14/4 - respectively all inclusive. Tele:—'Garh Bajaura'. Superintendent, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Bajaura (Kulu, Pb.). (1200)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted a secondhand Disc or Pen Ruling Power Machine, capable to take 39" wide paper—Double Sider —two or three colours, with arrangement for Stop-ruling and Sheet Cutter, preferably with Automatic Feeder and Pile Layboy. Please indicate lowest terms, with full specifications of the offer, stating where the machine can be inspected, to Box No. 672, "Bombay Chronicle." (699)

Public Notices

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY Dadar Main Road "KATHOKE LODGE" and vacant land at its rear—open three sides. Public Auction on 29th July 1939 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises. For particulars apply Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (589)

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CANDIDATES for two posts of DEPUTY ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS advertised in the issue of the 15th July, 1939, are informed that those who possess D.M.E. or D.E.E. of the Poona Engineering College, or L.E.E. of Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, or Diploma of Faraday House, London, are also eligible for the appointments. (700)

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. V. S. NAND has no connection whatsoever with The Associated Tea & Produce Co., on or after 24th July, 1939. Company will not be responsible for any dealings with this gentleman.

ASSOCIATED TEA AND PRODUCE CO., 60, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY. (12076)

PETROL PRICES.

THE PRICE of SHELL and B.O.C. PETROL in Bombay City and Suburbs will be Rs. 1-1-0 per gallon ex pump and Rs. 1-2-0 per gallon in sealed two-gallon cans from 27th July. These prices EXCLUDE the Bombay Provincial Government Sales Tax of one anna per gallon.

BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD. (698)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply and erection of a DUST MILL PLANT as per the specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 8th day of September, 1939.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for a Dust Mill Plant," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 750.

Forms of contract, specification, &c. can be had from the Office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 each form which will, on no account be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK, City Engineer.

Municipal Offices, Dated, 24th July, 1939. 687.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000/- for the Supply of

(1) Light Inspection Motor Trolley and

(2) Rail Motor Inspection Car, are invited and will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of August, 1939.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Light Inspection Motor Trolley and Rail Motor Inspection Car," and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal offices, Fort, Bombay.

Forms of tenders, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. One to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

E. A. NADIRSHAH, Hydraulic Engineer.

Hydraulic Engineer's Office, Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay, 24-7-1939. (699)

Public Notices

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL, BOMBAY 12.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Practitioners for the post of an Honorary Lecturer in Psychiatry at the above Institution. The terms and conditions attached to the post will be furnished by the Dean's Office on application.

Applications on prescribed forms to be obtained from the Dean's Office should reach the undersigned on or before 10th August, 1939.

Canvassing for the post directly or indirectly will render the candidates liable to disqualification for appointment.

(Sd.) JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). DEAN. 697.

PATHE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SAGAR'S GREAT FILM:

THE ONLY WAY

10th WEEK

SUN. 30th JULY

MORNING SHOW: 10 A. M.

STELLA DALLAS

THE

CAPITOL

ZANANA SHOW: TO-DAY AT 1-45 P.M. DAILY AT 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M. For the FIRST Time in Bombay

MERA LALL

Director GUNJAL who gave you "MOTHER INDIA"

Stars:—JAMSEDJI, W. KHAN, PRAMILLA, ZILLOO, RAM & ANANT MARATHE

WEST-END

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

SUPREME'S FIRST HIT:

MY EYES

PRODUCED AT RANJIT STUDIO

2ND WEEK

IT'S GREAT BOX-OFFICE-CRASHER!

Shree RANJIT'S Colossal Hit:

SANT TULSIDAS

Starring: PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA CHITNIS

FIFTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Time: Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p.m.

THIRD WEEK

DIRECTOR HOMI WADIA'S THRILLING MASTERPIECE:

Punjab Mail

—FEATURING—

NADIA

JOHN CAVAS, S. MANSOOR Etc.

LAMINGTON

DAILY AT 4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 P.M.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 43
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	8 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 32	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	6 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latst hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

SUB-INSPECTOR DESAI DISMISSED

Sub-Inspector Dhondu B. Desai has been sacked from service. He will no longer don the police uniform.

This is the sequel to his being caught red-handed by Deputy Commissioner Kamte on July 19, for receiving illegal gratification.

The Commissioner has been quick in his investigations.

Mr. Desai, it will be remembered, was arrested on the day in question, following a clever ruse laid by Deputy Commissioner Kamte. The latter was lying in wait when three marked ten-rupee currency notes were handed over to Mr. Desai by a party, alleged to be involved in an assault case and harassed by the Sub-Inspector, who demanded Rs. 50, the man in question sought the protection of higher police authorities.

Before Mr. Desai had time to put the currency notes in his pockets, he was in the grip of the Deputy-Commissioner Investigations followed and the department has dismissed Mr. Desai.

This incident, it appears, is the provocation for the latest circular posted at all police stations. The circular runs as follows:—

All Government servants are expected to treat the public with due courtesy. Any officer, who is not courteous should be reported to the authorities. If bribe is demanded by any police officer or subordinates the matter should be immediately brought to the notice of the Police Commissioner, who has assured the public of every protection.

The Commissioner, it appears, is contemplating a vigorous "courtesy and anti-bribery drive" in the City.

The last dismissal of a police officer for a similar offence was about a year back when Mr. Sawant was sacked.

UNIONIST PARTY FOR SIND

KARACHI, July 23.

Considerable headway has been made in regard to the formation of a new Muslim political party in Sind. Its draft constitution is already complete. Within a few days, the Muslim Ministers and their followers will meet together when final touches will be given to it.

In view of the anxiety of the Muslim League Party in the Sind Assembly to maintain its separate identity, the Muslim members of the Ministerial Party are having their own party, which may be named as the Muslim Independent Party. This new party will have its own programme and policy distinct from that of the hardly more than 10 per cent. of this figure. It is a sure indication of the esteem in which the Hindustan Scout Association is held by the public.

Girl Scouting under the auspices of the Hindustan Scout Association everywhere in demand in Gujarat.

There is an abundance of enthusiasm over the Hindustan Scout Association in the Northern Division of the Bombay Province. Lest it should fall into the old ruts, it is time that it may be harnessed into proper channels. The Scouters should be given national programmes from time to time, and it should be seen that they are carried out fully by the Scouts and Scouters."

HILAL PRESS STRIKE TO CONTINUE

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

The Secretary, Red Flag Press Workers' Union, writes:—

The strike and picketing of "Hilal" Press of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan is going on. At the instance of Mr. Bhakle, Labour Commissioner, the strikers and the Union workers called on him at the Secretariat at 3 p.m. to-day.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, who had already called on the Labour Commissioner, informed him that he was quite willing to have a compromise on the terms already published in newspapers, from which he was not prepared to move even an inch further than the terms of the compromise published in his paper and suggested to the Labour Commissioner as follows:—

"The picketing should be immediately withdrawn and propaganda against Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan should forthwith be stopped. When Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan is convinced about it, he would start making some payment to the workers. He cannot promise to re-employ all the workers as he had to reduce the size of the paper on account of the strike."

As it was absolutely impossible to accept these humiliating and arrogant terms, the compromise talks will no longer be continued. The picketing, therefore, will continue. It is also decided to take all possible legal steps against Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan for recovering from him the wages of the workers. All Press workers in the city of Bombay are requested to help this strike by contributing to the Strike Fund.

Dhobis' Warning To Laundry Owners

The Secretary of the Dhobi Kamdar Sabha, writes:—

The Managing Committee of Dhobi Kamdar Sabha has decided that the Laundry owners should not be allowed to engage Dhobies according to their choice.

It appears that various Laundry owners engage poor and illiterate Dhobies at rates lower than the average. The Dhobi Kamdar Sabha has decided to carry out the aforesaid decision so that no Laundry owner can deprive any Dhobi of his legitimate wages.

The Sabha then appeals to the owners to lodge complaint with the sabha if Dhobies do not do his job properly before taking any action themselves.

If any Laundry owner ignores this appeal and takes the law in his hands, the Dhobi Kamdar Sabha will definitely retaliate. The Sabha will organise boycott of such owners and also those Dhobies who help the owners at such times.

A public Meeting of Dhobies will be held on July 30 when a procession will be taken from the Jacob Circle Dhobi Ghat where the meeting will be held.

Bajpai Visits Scoutmasters' Training Camp

Prof. Rao On Nationalisation Of Movement

Prof. V. G. Rao the Provincial Commissioner and Mr. Bajpai, the Organizing Commissioner for India, Hindusthan Scout Association paid a visit to Bordi to attend the Scout Training Camp for Teachers organized by the Thana District Local Board in the grounds of Gokhle Education Society's High School.

Mr. Bajpai addressed the Teachers on the aims and ideals of Hindusthan Scout Association.

Prof V. G. Rao presided over the public meeting held in Bordi when Mr. Kirtane, President of the Thana Dst. Local Board, Mr. Ghatne, Mr. Takle, Mr. Save and others spoke. Prof. Rao, the Provincial Commissioner appealed to the public to join the movement which was now national in ideals and outlook.

Mr. Bhosekar, one of the organizers is in charge of the Camp. Two more camps will be held during the course of this week.

"SET EXAMPLE BY OBSERVING EXCISE RULES"

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

The U. P. Government have issued the following circular to district officers:—

"The Government attach great importance to the eradication of drink and drug vice, and have in pursuit this object adopted several measures and sacrificed fair amount of public money. They expect that this reform will serve as key to several other beneficial reforms and lead to a general all-round uplift better tone and higher economic and moral standard of the people of the province.

They earnestly hope that every Government servant from the highest to the lowest will help this movement by practice, precept and propaganda.

It is needless to say that the regulations of the Excise Department are applicable equally to all Government servants. The Government trust that all the Government servants will set example by observing to the fullest extent not only the letter but also the spirit of the regulations. Slightest breach of the rules will render them liable to prompt action against them by their superior officers. It will be treated as a breach of discipline entailing serious consequences".

The Government have enforced prohibition in the following districts:—Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Badaun, Jaunpur and Bijnor.

Depressed Class Tribute To Late Miss Roshan And Mrs. Tyabji

A meeting to condole the sudden death of Miss Roshan, the daughter of Sir Sultan Chinoy and of Mrs. F. Tyabji, M.L.A. was held under the auspices of the Depressed Class on 24th July 1939 at 8 p.m. under the Presidentship of Mr. Gangaram G. Bhatkude B.D.D. Chawl No. 4 Worli.

The President in his speech described the sympathetic attitude that was always shown by Mr. Chinoy and also by Mrs. Tyabji towards the Depressed Class without any communal considerations. The Depressed class could never forget the help given directly as well as indirectly by them by bringing useful resolutions in the Corporation or Assembly. After this Mr. Gambre, Mr. Swant, Mr. Powar, Mr. Jadhav and Mr. Kanade also spoke.

It was resolved to send a copy of the condolence resolution to the relatives of the deceased.

LOVERS' PARADISE

which Parents Must Visit

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Sadhana

SAGAR'S PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIAL!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Do Rag. 7-50 Radio Orchestra. 7-55 Zohra Jan.
12 noon Mixed Melodies.
1 p.m. Albert Sandler Orchestra. 1-30 Vocal Interlude. 1-40 Gracie Fields and Sandy Powell. 6-10 Hanuman Prasad. 6-30 Ao Kahani Likhen (Hindustani). 6-45 Sarod Recital. 6-50 Zohra Jan. 7-0 Durga. 7-10 Nasir Khan. 7-25 Hanuman Prasad. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-20 Tan Ras Khani Gaiki. 8-45 Sarinda Recital. 8-50 Pia Ghar Nahin. 9-35 Shankara. 9-45 Matters of Moment by Sir Stanley Reed (from BBC). 10-0 Light Concert.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. as in Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. as in Delhi 1. 6-10 Zohra Jan. 6-30 As in Delhi 1. 6-45 Nasir Khan. 7-09 Aziz. 7-10 Multani Kafian. 7-25 Radio Orchestra. 7-35 Nasir Khan. 7-45 Golden Voices from Silver Screen. 8-10 Haider Husain. 8-20 Manohar. 8-30 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 Afzal Husain. 10-0 As in Delhi 1. 10-30 Late News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15.290 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 to 10-0 As in Delhi 2. 10-0 to 10-30 As In Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-6 p.m. Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali Qawwal's party. 6-20 Badr-un-Nisa of Santokgarh. 6-30 Feroz Din. 6-45 Nazeer Husain. 6-50 Miscellany. 7-10 Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali Qawwal's party. 7-30 Badr-un-Nisa. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Badr-un-Nisa. 8-30 Cavalry Mechanization (from BBC). 8-50 Tamancha Jan. 9-35 Sidelights on Punjab Peasantry by S. K. Kirpalani (from Simla). 9-50 Mubrak Ali Fateh Ali Qawwal's Farty. 10-10 Tamancha Jan.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Keep Fit. 8-10 Bhavgeets. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 Songs from Sindh. 8-45 Duets fron. Liscs.
12-30 p.m. G. D. Agni. 12-50 Members of the Malhar Family. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understandings. 1-25 Flute Recital. 1-30 Music. 2-30 Musical Prelude. 2-35 Indian history. 2-50 Some Indian Ragas. 3-0 Totaya Natakakar 6-0 Pygmalion (from B B C). 6-30 Gujarati Garbas. 6-45 Allah Rakhibai. 7-0 Marriage Manoeuvres. 7-15 Madhurika Majumdar's Party. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Vinayak Rao Patwardhan of Foona. 8-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila. 8-30 Radio Orchestra. 8-40 Allah Rakhibai. 8-55 Local News and Announcements. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Piano Tells A Story. 9-45 Matters of Moments by Sir Stanley Reed (from B B C). 10-0 Alec Siqueira and his Orchestra. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

214 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. 12-30 to 3-15 As In Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-0 G.D. Agni. 6-10 Laxman Rao Chavan. 6-25 Allah Rakhibai. 6-35 Triveni on Sarod. 6-40 Vinayak Rao Patwardhan. 7-0 to 9-35 As In Bombay 1. 9-35 Radio Orchestra. 9-50 Vinayak Rao Patwardhan. 10-20 Laxman Rao Chavan. 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)
2-0 p.m. Sitar. 2-15 K. C. Dey. 2-30 Flute. 2-45 Sundaramurti Odhuvar: Vocal. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 T. C. Narayanswami: Vocal. 7-0 Ourselves. 7-15 Shrimati S. Sundara Kamakshi: Vocal. 8-0 C. S. Chakrapani: Violin. 8-30 Orchestra. 8-45 Shrimati S. Sundara Kamakshi: Vocal. 9-15 News in English.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

NEW FACTS

Write, or call, at once for FREE copy of "Physical Fitness for Marriage" and learn new scientific facts vital to your Happiness. **Brijmohan & Co. Bombay, 1.** Phone : 30230.

AIR TAXIES
TO ANY PLACE ANY TIME
(At Three Annas Per Passenger Per Mile)
JOY RIDES OVER BOMBAY LASTING 20 MINUTES AVAILABLE ANY CLEAR DAY.
At Rs. 15 for Three and Rs. 20 for Four Passengers.
'Phone 27547.
AIR SERVICES OF INDIA
Brabourne Stadium, Fort, Bombay.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.
Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

● A little Brylcreem in the morning keeps your hair neat and well-groomed for the rest of the day. Brylcreem's pure emulsified mineral oils are the finest tonic for the hair roots, too; encouraging strong, thick growth. Brylcreem is untouched by hand in manufacture. Try Brylcreem. You'll like it! From all chemists and leading dealers everywhere.

BRYLCREEM
THE PERFECT HAIR DRESSING

Mr. A. R. Saeed has been unanimously elected President of Jamiat Shubbanal-Muslimeen

Calcutta—I Programme

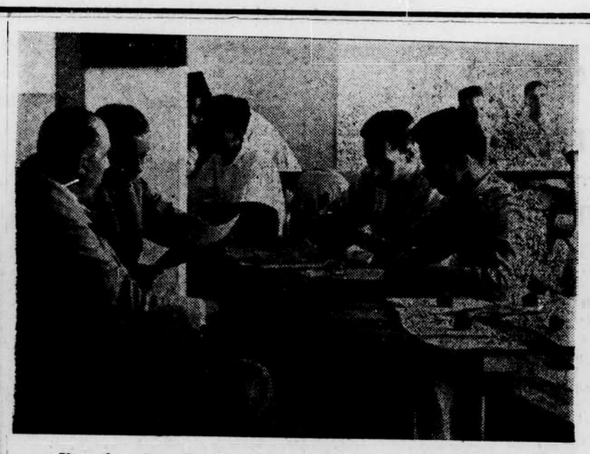
(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
10-30 a.m. Selection.
12-30 p.m. Erwin Klein and Viennese quarters 1-30 For you Madam 1-50 Scourge of Tuberculosis: by Dr. S. Pathak 2-5 This is my attempt 5-0 I. F. A. Shield matches 6-10 For countryside 7-0 Ful Mohammad 7-20 Jaharlal Mukherjee 7-40 Ramprosad Roy 8-5 Book reviews, by Dr. Sukumar Sen 9-10 If a buffalo could write, by Colin Cleghorn 9-30 Jantri Sangha 9-45 Anima Mukherjee 10-0 Kamal Das Gupta.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.
61.93 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta I 6-10 Sunil Ghose 6-20 Surajprosad Sreevastava 6-40 Renuka Roy 7-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta I 9-30 Liesl Stary: Pianoforte 9-45 Wyn Galbraith: Soprano 10-0 Tibor Stary's Quartette.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Kumar 6-20 Duets 6-27 Muneerbai 6-45 Urdu readings 6-55 Rashke Jehan 7-15 Dehati Bhaiyon ke Liye 7-45 Leisure in our society, 1 8-0 Phoor (Hindustani) 8-25 Muneerbai 8-40 Bhushan 8-45 Rashke Jehan 9-40 Leisure and pleasure, 2 by Chaudhri Mohammad Sultan 9-55 Muneerbai 10-3 Reference your letter 10-18 Rashke Jehan.



Very few days having been left for the enforcement of Prohibition in Bombay, there is a regular stream of Foreign residents in the City for their permits for storing and drinking wine.
Picture shows permits being issued to foreigners at the Custom House on Tuesday.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
FOR CHILDREN
4-0 p.m. Music 4-3 Things of interest (Tamil) 4-6 How is paper made? (Tamil) 4-16 Something light 4-20 Music: By Kumari Janabai 5-0 N. S. Nagarajan and Shrimati Balakucham Vocal duets 5-30 Carnatic orchestra 6-0 S. K. Ramachandran Voice 7-0 Quack Doctor by Srivatsa 7-15 One-act play: (Telugu) by P. V. Rajamannan 7-30 Shrimatis Rajam and Saraswathi: Vocal duets 8-10 AIR Artists 8-10 Playur K. Venkatarama Iyer: Vocal 8-55 Other cheek by A. Westmorelandwood 9-30 N. C. Parthasarathy Iyengar: Veena.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)
4-0 to 4-30 As in Madras I.
60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras I. 6-0 Daily routine (Telugu) 6-20 Bhavgeet; By Shrimati Edepalli Sundari Sankaran 8-30 Problem of Illiteracy (Telugu) by Sriramgam Srinivasa Rao 6-40 Rare Melodies by Shrimati Edepalli Sundari Sankaran 6-45 to 10-30 As in Madras I.

Hyderabad Programme

(Mid-wave 411 metres 730 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Partab Moti Ram, Khayal, Thumri 5-50 Khaja Mahmood Baig, Ghazal 6-0 to 6-30 For children (Urdu) 6-30 N. S. B. S. Studio Orchestra, 'Gut Ghara' 6-40 Mrs. Raghavya and Miss Chellamull, Carnatic music 7-10 "What newspapers said last month" (English) 7-25 Khaja Mahmood Baig, Ghazals. 7-45 Partab Moti Ram, Khayal 8-30 Records 8-45 Khaja Mahmood Baig, Ghazals 9-0 Partab Moti Ram, Khayal Bhajan 9-15 Mrs. Raghavya and Miss Chellamull, Carnatic music.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Background to New Zealand centenary 7-45 Lucky Dip 8-30 Rough riding up-to-date 8-50 Music for dancing 9-30 News 9-45 Matters of moment, talk by Sir Stanley Reed 10-0 Theatreland 10-25 Sports news.

Mr. H. A. Khan has been transferred to Ahmedabad as Additional District Magistrate

BANK OF HINDUSTAN LIMITED

THREE YEAR GILT-EDGED CERTIFICATES

Certificates are issued for sums of Rs. 100 and over with 2-1/4% Fixed Interest throughout the period; can be purchased in joint names or in the names of minors.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY FOR THE DEPOSITORS as the moneys received are to be invested only in GILT-EDGED SECURITIES which will be ear-marked on account of the Depositors of the Gilt-Edged Certificates.

Interest payable quarterly by coupons attached to the certificates.

Please apply for the Rules either at Head Office or any of the Branches.

HUME STEEL PIPE
(with Spun Concrete Lining and R. C. C. Outcoating)
SATISFIES ALL CONDITIONS !!!
HUME STEEL PIPE

Possesses full protection, internal and external.
Gives longer life than unprotected metal pipe.
Gives about 30 per cent superior flow of water.
Saves in laying, jointing and transport.
Stands very high pressure easily.
Saves a large amount initially.
Is regarded as a best Pipe by Eminent Experts.
Can be re-used after a number of years.

TESTIMONIALS

"These pipes are suitable for high pressure and I intend to use them on Rising Mains,"—R. A. COLLET, M. Inst. C. E., Ex-Engineer, Water Works, Poona.

"The Co-efficient found out for 33" to 30" Hume Gravitation Main was 134 after two years of its laying, against the value of 90 for C. I. encrusted pipes."—R. S. NATU, Assitt. Engineer, Sholapur Sub-division, P.W.D.

"12" dia. Hume Pipe Gravitation Main laid from URAK to QUETTA HEAD WORKS has been working quite satisfactorily since 1922 . . . and the hourly discharge is 125,000 gallons and has not been affected at all during these last fifteen years."—H. A. URQUHART, Lt.-Col. C.R.E. Baluchistan Dist.

Hundreds of miles of Hume Steel Pipes are used in Western Countries for High Pressure
WATER MAINS

SOME RECENT ORDERS

30"	Baroda	Rs. 8 Lakhs
24"	Nagpur	Rs. 5½ Lakhs
10"—16"	Travancore State	Rs. 5 Lakhs
10"	Adoni (M S. M. Rly.)	Rs. 5 Lakhs
38"	Surat	Rs. 3½ Lakhs.

Particulars from:
THE INDIAN HUME PIPE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office. CONSTRUCTION HOUSE, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY
Tele. 26037 (Four Lines)
30 FACTORIES ALL OVER INDIA

Around The Courts

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Rama Krishna, a child which sustained severe injuries in an accident died in the Children's Hospital last night.

Its father stated at the inquest that on June 27, the child crawled to the "chula" in which fire was burning. It fell into the chula and sustained severe injuries.

CAR KNOCKS DOWN PEDESTRIAN.

A pedestrian, it is said, was knocked down by car No. (No 6365) near the Matunga Post Office yesterday at about 6-30 p.m.

He sustained injuries on the head and on the right arm respectively and was unconscious for a few minutes. Later he was taken to hospital by the police nearby.

Alleged Obtaining Of Money On False Pretext

George Equestrian, who is alleged to have obtained Rs. 600 by falsely promising a jobless young man that he would get him employment was arrested on the 23rd inst. and was produced before Mr. K. J. Khambatta at the Girgaum Court.

The victim on the 20th instant Fakir Mohamed complained to the Maharbouri Police. Karim was arrested on the 21st inst. and was remanded till the 3rd August. MacDonald was arrested on the 23rd inst. and was offered bail till the 3rd August pending investigation.

An interesting story how a rent collector whose son was alleged to have assaulted the parents of a tenant and how the rent collector was subsequently robbed by the tenants, was narrated before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, on Tuesday.

Shanker Santoo and Gangubai Bhimrao were the tenants of the complainant, rent collector, of Jariwalla building situated at Lady Hardinge Road. The rent collector, it was stated, was looking after his accounts on Monday morning, when the two tenants approached him and threatening him with a knife wrenched from him some money, to the extent of Rs. 340.

Enquiry revealed that the night previous to the alleged incident, the son of the rent collector went to demand the rent from the parents of Shanker, who were at the time living in the latter's room and on their refusal, were alleged to have been assaulted by him. The tenants, when they came to know of this, went to the complainant's residence and remonstrated at his son's attitude. Next Shanker Santoo getting enraged, was alleged to have threatened him with a knife and robbed the rent collector to the extent of Rs. 340 The parents of the tenant also lodged a complaint against the rent collector at the Mahim Police Station.

Shanker Santoo and Gangubai Bhimarao were offered bail till the 3rd of August

Alleged Cheating

Four cases of cheating were narrated to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when R. C. Rodrigues alias R. C. Elias was placed on a remand application.

The accused, according to the police, cheated four persons representing himself to be very influential with the officials of the Bombay Municipality and the B.E.S.T. Co. and promised to secure jobs on payment of certain moneys to the big "bosses."

TWO MORE CASES.

The police further stated that there were two other similar cases of cheating against the accused, one at Bandra and the other at Vile Parle.

The accused's advocate, applying for bail, stated that romance was at the bottom of these cases preferred against the accused. The latter, he said, was in love with a certain girl, who was also prepared to marry him. The father of the girl, however was not in favour of it and was trying his best not to bring about the union. He therefore instigated said Counsel, certain persons to bring false charges against the accused.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 400/-.

That death was caused by corrosive poisoning voluntarily administered to himself, was the verdict recorded by the Coroner at the inquest held to-day on Manji Alibhai.

Hassanali Kassam deposed that the deceased, who was his relative, had been suffering from Asthma.

The deceased, tired of life owing to this malady and loss of considerable money, took poison without his notice. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday last.

VERDICT ON TWO KILLED IN WALL COLLAPSE

"Death was due to asphyxiation under debris following collapse of a wall". This was the verdict at the inquest on Pochanna and Mohommed Kassam.

Associacao Da Ilha Diver

A correspondent writes:—

With reference to the letter published in your fearless and popular journal dated the 19th instant, under the above title, I have to observe that the statement made therein that the "Associacao da Ilha Divar was started under the inspiration and guidance of Prof. Armando Menezes" is absolutely incorrect.

JUBBULPORE, July 26.—The Working Committee of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a sub-committee under the presidentship of Mr. Mahunt Laxminarayan Das to reorganise the Tripuri Volunteer Corps and enlist and train volunteers in fourteen districts.—United Press.

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH

Appeal For Wardha Education Fund

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, July 25.

The following appeal for funds for Wardha Education Scheme has been issued by the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth:—

The Tilak Vidyapeeth is doing for the last 18 years the work of National Education in Maharashtra. Since last year it has undertaken the work of Wardha Education in addition. The Vidyapeeth has appointed a subcommittee to propagate and work out the Wardha Scheme. Messrs. Atitkar and Bhagwat from the Vidyapeeth are working on the Basic Education Committee, appointed by the Bombay Government, for this purpose.

The Vidyapeeth has started from the 1st of July 1939, four Basic National Schools in Poona District at Saswad, Pimple, Supe and Bhivadi, with the help of Poona District School Board. The experiment is being made in the first two standards only in this year.

The Vidyapeeth will shortly start a Basic Training College at Saswad to coach up the already trained teachers for further standards and also to train new Basic School teachers on the lines, approved by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh and the Basic Education Committee of the Bombay Government. The Vidyapeeth will also shortly start a Monthly Magazine in Marathi called "Wardha-Shikshana" to give to the public the account of the experiments and also the ideas regarding this scheme.

This experiment will be conducted under the supervision of Acharya S. J Bhagwat, one of the members of the Vidyapeeth Body. At present about 15 workers are working in these Schools. Some highly trained staff will be appointed on starting the Training College.

On the whole, the Vidyapeeth will require about 10 thousand rupees this year for this scheme. The Vidyapeeth thinks that such an independent experiment will be more useful to show the desired results of the scheme

Upto now, the work of the Vidyapeeth is going on on the liberal help of the public. Now the Vidyapeeth has undertaken to work out a New Education Scheme, at a time when almost all educationalists and the public condemn the present education system and desire to have another one. The Vidyapeeth expects and humbly appeals to public that it will liberally contribute to the fund required by the Vidyapeeth for the new work.

KANARA SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION

The following members were elected on Kanara School Boards:
(1) Mahadeo Ram Hegde Hegde,
(2) Rama Dodtama Naik, Kumta,
(3) Mrs. Shantabai Gangoli, Karwar.
(4) Shamsuddin Jakaku, pleader, Honavar.
(5) J. A. G. Coelho, Karwar.
(6) Krishna Marti Harijan, Sirol.
(7) Narayan Sabhayat Haldipur.
(8) Basapa Irbasapa Gouda, Sirol.
(9) I. K. Bhat, pleader, Honavar.
(10) Rama Vankanna Naik, Ankola.
(11) Venkatesh Dewapa Aigal, Ankola.
(12) Dattatraya Ramchandra Kelkar, Halyal.
(13) Prabhu, pleader, Kumta.

Thus representation to all Talukdars was given: Ten out of these 13 members belong to Congress Party. No sectarian spirit was allowed to influence the election. There were in all 61 candidates for 13 seats which caused great surprise as the School Board now can exercise very little power.

Subhas Elected President

Bengal P. C. C. Appoints New Executive: Roy Group's Objection

CALCUTTA, July 26

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee met this afternoon on a requisition signed by a large number of members for the purpose of removing the present Executive Council of the Provincial Congress and for replacing it by a new one. In the absence of Mr. Subhas Bose, who is ill, Mr. Rajendra Dev, the senior most Vice-President, presided. Those belonging to the group led by Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Prafulla Ghose with the exception of three or four did not attend the meeting

When the resolution urging the removal of the present Executive was moved Mr. Monoranjan Gupta, belonging to the Roy Group, made a statement, saying that they had decided not to participate in the proceedings as the meeting had not been called in accordance with the Rules and conventions as seven days' notice has not been given

The President declared that this objection was not valid and a resolution seeking to dissolve the present Executive Council was carried, only five voting against it. The meeting then elected a new Executive Council on which there was no voting.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was elected President of the New Executive Council.—A. P

NEW CONGRESS EXECUTIVE IN BENGAL

Alleged Move To Get A Packed Election Tribunal By Majority Party

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The 142 members who have expressed their inability to participate in the requisition meeting to demand the removal of the Executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in the course of a statement explaining their viewpoint state:—

"Instead of forming the election tribunals immediately in accordance with the Bombay Amendment, the majority party was getting the disputes, arising out of election of primary and other Congress Committees that are being formed at present, decided by the Disputes and Delimitation Sub-Committee—a packed body nominated by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in June last.

A reference was made to the General Secretary A.I.C.C. on this matter, and he directed the B.P.C.C. not to have the disputes decided by the old Disputes and Delimitation Sub-Committee but to form the election tribunals as required by the Bombay amendments.

"Thereupon the majority party apprehending that it will not be able to form an election tribunal of its own choice by three-fourths majority even in the present nominated Executive Council, hurriedly arranged a requisition meeting for the purpose of dissolving the present Executive Council and forming a new Executive Council in which it will have no difficulty in securing a three-fourth majority.

"It is obvious that in the requisition meeting the majority party intends to remove, from the Executive Council, members who are unable to agree with it on every point, and thereafter to form an election tribunal composed only of its own men.

"The spirit of the amended constitution will be frustrated in this way and a packed election tribunal will be set up in this province. It is with the help of this packed election tribunal that the majority party seeks to capture the entire Congress organisation in Bengal as also to maintain its power in the B.P.C.C. of the next year."

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES.

The statement concludes: "two years ago Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose became the President of the B.P.C.C. with the slogan of 'equal opportunities for all parties.' Since then he has been systematically trying to get all power to himself.

The present requisition by his followers and 'tyranny of the majority' aim at the complete elimination of the minority groups in the B.P.C.C. Executive.

And yet Mr. Bose speaks of fighting for internal democracy and composite Cabinet in the Congress. It is strange that the protagonist of a composite Cabinet in the A.I.C.C. cannot tolerate the presence of less than forty members belonging to other groups in the Provincial Executive Council of 149 members.

The signatories to the statement include Mr. Kironsanker Ray, Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy, Mr. Anand Prosad Chowdhury, Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chowdhury, M.L.A. (Central) and Mr. Satindranath Sen.—A.P.

Socialism Alone Can Remove Unemployment

Prof. Wadia On Causes And Remedies For Joblessness

"The curse of unemployment will not cease to exist unless the distributive machinery is revolutionised in the same manner as the productive machinery and unless the Society ceases to be Capitalist and turns Socialist where the needs of every man, woman and child are looked after" said Prof. P. A. Wadia inaugurating a lecture-series under the auspices of the Student Y.M.C.A. at Lamington Road. He spoke on the causes and remedies of unemployment in India

In an illuminating lecture he delivered, the lecturer traced the causes of the growth of unemployment in India and said the problem had a wider perspective in the world.

In India, ever since the 'benign rule' was ushered in the old village community and joint family system broke. As the result an old economy of life with a self-sufficient unit in a village was replaced by a new economy, into which in the absence of the 'benign rule' they might have entered in a graduated manner.

Though according to the Census Report of 1931, 68 per cent were dependent on agriculture, he would put the figure at 76 per cent. The difference was due to the original way of approach of the census officer concerned. 300 millions were dependent on agriculture then, according to the Macdonell Committee in 1880 25 per cent of them were parasites or the surplus that lived on agriculture. The figure was much bigger then. The income on agriculture was fixed at Rs. 50 per person annually or Rs. 4 a month. He would say that the whole of agricultural class, 300 millions strong was only partially employed having hardly one meal. The burden of maintaining the total population fell on 70 per cent. of the population in India, 30 per cent. being unemployed.

SURPLUS POPULATION

Primarily it was a problem of a large surplus population which could not find work on land or was partially employed in that it had an insufficient income. According to the Census Report of 1931, the non-descript class had grown, which showed unemployment was on the increase.

The problem of the educated unemployed was comparatively smaller in importance though educated middle-class might be said to be suffering more having tasted comfort as compared to the teeming millions who were the chronic unemployed and who have never tasted comfort. Industry was not growing rapidly to absorb the unemployed, who were like a reserve force to take up places when called upon and there was a perennial supply—a factor which was favourable to capitalist profiteering.

MISFITS IN PRESENT SYSTEM

Mr. Wadia contended that it was the great merit of the present-day education that it produced a class which did not fit into the present socio-economic system of wage-earner and wage-giver. He was against commercialising education. Nothing was more degrading.

On a world scale, unemployment had grown over the pre-war level. In Europe there were 32 million unemployed, the pre-war figure being about 8 million.

The causes were economic nationalism; machinery, which was replacing men; and shrinkage of old markets in the colonies and the absence of new markets.

The only remedy lay in changing the order from that of Capitalist to Socialist.

It was a blessing in disguise that more money was not available in India for Nation-building activities. Otherwise the ravages of unemployment would have been more acute.

Answering a question the lecturer said in the absence of other remedial measures, to propagate indiscriminately was a sin under the circumstances. Birth-control was to be favoured. (Laughter).

The lecturer was thanked.

Legislature To Control Land Revenue Assessment

Select Committee's Report With Minutes Of Dissent By Jamnadas Mehta And G. K. Phadke

The report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code and the Bill as amended have been published.

Messrs. Morarji Desai, A. B. Latthe, M. E. Patel G. K. Chitale, M. P. Patil, R. P. Desai, V.V. Dandekar, N. T. Master, M. G. Gopi, B. J. Patel, D. T. Aradhye, J. M. Mehta and G. K. Phadke have signed the report the last two having submitted minutes of dissent.

The principal changes proposed are in clause 11 i.e., in the proposed chapter A.

In proposed section 117-E, we provide 30 years for the period of settlement as a rule, leaving it open to the Government to prescribe a shorter period in any particular case for reasons to be recorded.

In proposed section 117-F, we have lowered the maximum limits of enhancement,—considered as a percentage over the existing pitch of assessment,—from 33 per cent, to 25 per cent, in respect of Talukas as well as groups and from 66 per cent. to 50 per cent. in respect of villages as well as individual Survey Number or sub-divisions.

In proposed section 117-I, we require the Standard rates of Assessment for each class to be fixed on consideration of all the factors set out in proposed section 117-G (2) instead of on consideration of only "the rental values and the economic history of each group".

In proposed section 117-I, we provide opportunity for discussion of the Settlement Report by the Legislature as of right on a resolution moved at the session next following that in which the report is laid on the table.

In proposed section 117-N, we provide for 6 months' notice where exemption from assessment in respect of an existing water advantage is sought to be withdrawn at the settlement. A similar notice is provided for in proposed section 117-Q in respect of additional assessment sought to be levied at the Settlement for a new water advantage.

In proposed section 117-O, we provide for remission of the enhanced portion of assessment in all cases for the year in which the Settlement is introduced; we also provide for similar remission for the next succeeding year in cases where occupants relinquish the land under section 74 of the Land Revenue Code.

MINUTES OF DISSENT

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his minute of dissent points out that this measure will make no reduction in the present burden, all improvements relate to the future and there is no provision in the Bill to reopen existing settlements.

Mr. G. K. Phadke in his minute of dissent opposes the principle embodied in the Bill for levying assessment on land. "There are no words like profits of agriculture anywhere in the Bill" which only public opinion wants to be taxed, says Mr. Phadke.

RURAL DEBT RELIEF BILL

Maximum Of 25,000 For Debts To Be Settled

The reports of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to provide for the relief of agricultural debtors in Bombay Province and the amended Bill have been published. Only Mr. P. W. Wagh has signed the report subject to a minute of dissent, but he did not attend any meeting of the Select Committee. The other signatories are Messrs. A. B. Latthe, Morarji Desai, F. B. Dabhi, P. W. Raut, Faiz Mahomed Khan, Musaji Patel, P. K. Shiralkar and M. B. Patel.

The definition of "Debtor", now includes:

(a) individuals whose income from non-agricultural sources is less than 20 per cent. of their total income, but not others, and

(b) joint families whose income from non-agricultural sources is less than 20 per cent. of the total income, or less than Rs. 500, whichever is greater. For the purpose of this definition, we define the term "Agriculture" in Explanation I. We do not think that the mere leasing of land should be included in agriculture. In our opinion, income derived from the leasing of land should not be deemed to be agricultural income for the purpose of this definition. Explanation II is so modified that entries in village records will have presumptive evidentiary value.

The writers of the report say:—

We class, along with the dues of Government and of local authorities and Co-operative Societies, for the purpose of excluding application of the material sections of this Act specified in clause 3, liabilities due under a decree or order for maintenance passed by a competent court. Clauses 45, 84 (j), etc., are accordingly amended.

Clause 4, sub-clause (2).—This is newly added in order to secure adequate publication of the notification establishing Debt Adjustment Boards.

Sub-clause (3).—We have provided that the qualifications of members and Chairmen of the Boards shall be prescribed by rules. In sub-clause (8), however, we provide that none interested in the particular transaction should act as a member on the Board adjusting that transaction.

Clause 12.—We provide for an appeal to lie on the grounds mentioned in that clause in all cases irrespective of the amount of the award.

MAXIMUM OF 25,000

For purposes of adjustment of debts under this Act, we have retained the upper limits of Rs. 15,000 for the total amount of debts claimed as being due from the debtor on the 1st January 1939, but have done away with the distinction between secured and unsecured debts and also with the lower limit of Rs. 100. Even as regards the upper limit, we believe that in certain areas or class of cases, such as irrigated tracts, it may be necessary to extend the benefits of the Act to cases in which the total debts exceed Rs. 15,000. We, therefore, provide for power of the Provincial Government to extend the benefit by raising the limit. At the same time, we control this power by fixing Rs. 25,000 as the maximum up to which the Provincial Government can raise the limit.

The original clause required sale transactions to be deemed mortgages, if the consideration was an antecedent debt, for transactions before 1927, and if the creditor was a money-lender for transations entered into after 1927. We now require that all transactions of sales should be deemed as mortgages when the debtor retains possession for over a year immediately after the transaction and the surrounding circumstances point to the transaction being a mortgage.

Clause 49.—The old clause 45 is deleted, and by this clause we provide for the manner of determining the value of property to be prescribed by rules.

Clause 52, sub-clause (1) (Proviso) and Clause 58.—We delete the proviso, and do away with the compulsion that in order to get the full benefits of this Act, the debtor must be a member of a resource society.

Clause 53—This is a new provision. We provide that if before the award is made, the creditors scale down the aggregate debts to half the value of the debtors' immovable property and remit the rest, they may be paid out accordingly by the issue to them of bonds guaranteed by the Provincial Government, and issued by the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank, or other specifically notified Bank. The amount of the bonds will then be charged on the immovable property of the debtor, and will be recoverable in favour of the Bank as an arrear of land revenue. On such settlement, the debts will be extinguished, and there will be no appeal.

We have made provisions for the expiry of the Small Holders' Relief Act. In the case of all future transactions and of all past transactions where the present Debtors Relief Act applies, we provide that the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act should not apply. In all other cases we provide that suits under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act if not already instituted must be instituted within three years from the coming into force of this Act. Proceedings arising in and out of the suits thus permitted under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act will, of course, be completed under that Act. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, is by consensus of opinion, most unsatisfactory and most abused. Hence, by the provision of clause 85, we hope that that Act will come to an early termination in all cases.

19th ANNIVERSARY OF LOK. TILAK

Programme For Inauguration Of Prohibition

7-30 a.m. (S.T.): Procession led by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C., to start from Congress House and proceed to the Tilak Statue at Chowpatty

8 a.m. (S.T.): Flag salutation near the Tilak Statue at Chowpatty by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

8-15 a.m. (S.T.): Garlanding the Statue on behalf of B. P. C. C. and other Institutions, followed by a speech by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai

PROGRAMME BY PROHIBITION BOARD OF GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

9 a.m. (S.T.): Rally of Prohibition Guards. Shri B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay, to receive Salute and address the Guards.

4-30 p.m. (S.T.): Prohibition Procession to start from Congress House. The Procession will pass through V. J. Patel Road, C. P. Tank Road, Bhuleshwar Bambakhana, Marwadi Bazaar, Jhaveri Bazaar, Sheikh Memon Street, Crawford Market and Hornby Road and will terminate at the Azad Maidan.

6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Prohibition Mass Meeting at Azad Maidan to be presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Throughout the day, the Sevikas and Volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal and the Prohibition Guards will distribute free the Prohibition Button Flags. These Flags will be distributed in 'ags and all lovers of Prohibition are requested to make it a point to get these Flags and wear them on their bodies to commemorate the inauguration of Prohibition in the City and Island of Bombay.

All Congressmen in the City will give their wholehearted co-operation to Bombay Government to make the inauguration of Prohibition in Bombay a triumphant success.

Agitate For Their Release

Continuous Campaign For Release Of Politicals Must Go On

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

The following communique has been issued by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, in connection with agitation to be carried on throughout the country for the release of the political prisoners:—

"I draw the attention of the Congress Committees throughout the land to the statement issued by the President about agitation which is to be carried on in the country for the release of our comrades, the political prisoners on hunger-strike, in the Bengal jails

"No particular all-India day has been fixed for meetings and demonstrations because we wish that the agitation should be a continuous one. Meetings and demonstrations should, therefore, be organised not once but as often as necessary till a satisfactory solution is found to end this heart-rending tragedy in which the whole of India is involved to-day.

"While agitation for their release is going on I would humbly request our comrades who have undertaken the supreme and final sacrifice of their lives to listen to the earnest advice of Gandhiji and other leaders to give up their hunger-strike and thus strengthen the hands of the country in the matter of effecting their release".—United Press.

POLICE RAID IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, July 26.

About a dozen police raided this morning the house of Mr. Yaspal, Editor of the Hindi monthly journal, "Biplav," but nothing incriminating was found. Mr. Yaspal, it will be recalled, is an ex-Lahore Conspiracy case prisoner.—United Press.

THREE YEARS GILT-EDGED CERTIFICATES

Giltedged Certificates issued by the Bank of Hindustan, Ltd., carry a psychological appeal not to be missed by discerning investors. Depositors want security first and last. That is assured by the terms of investment governing the issue of these certificates. The proceeds are to be invested exclusively in trustee securities. The guarantee of the bank protects the certificate holder from the market fluctuations of even these securities.

At the end of three years the full amount of each certificate is payable on tender. Should, however, need arise within three years, the bank is prepared to lend against these certificates up to 95 per cent of their value. The interest payable on such loans in only one per cent over the Reserve Bank rate. The periodical interest payable on these certificates is paid quarterly against the tender of coupons, attached to each certificate, thereby avoiding vexatious restrictions in collecting interest even on Government paper.

These certificates are issued for sums of Rs. 100 and over, in multiple of hundred and carry interest at 2 1/4 per cent per annum. Taking all these factors into consideration, there can be no doubt that these giltedged certificates fulfil an important need of the community and therefore should be assured of a warm welcome, especially at this juncture

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 26

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. today:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Difference from Normal
Agra	83	76	T	12.9	+2.8
Amraoti	91	74	0.2	8.1	—5.9
Akola	90	75	T	11.3	—2.2
Ahmedabad	91	80	—	6.0	—8.2
Ajmer	94	79	—	2.4	—5.3
Anmednagar	87	70	—	6.7	—1.3
Ambala	91	78	—	10.9	+1.6
Allahabad	78	75	0.1	12.6	—2.1
Benares	79	75	0.2	14.6	—0.1
Bareilly	89	79	T	14.4	—2.0
BOMBAY	86	74	1.0	37.7	—2.6
Bangalore	84	64	—	5.7	—0.6
Bhopal	82	73	0.4	33.3	--
Baroda	91	78	—	9.3	—
Belgaum	77	68	0.1	34.9	+13.1
Bahawalpore	102	84	—	1.3	—0.9
Bijapur	87	69	—	7.0	+1.8
Bellary	92	74	—	2.1	—1.4
Bhavnagar	94	80	—	8.5	—1.0
Chittagong	85	77	0.2	36.8	—2.4
Calcutta	91	80	—	20.7	—1.7
Cuttack	88	76	0.1	18.3	—1.8
Cawnpore	79	76	1.3	12.3	—0.1
Calicut	86	76	0.1	66.2	+6.3
Colombo	85	75	0.4	13.4	+1.0
Cheerapunji	70	65	5.1	216.6	+33.6
Cocoanada	93	77	0.2	8.7	—1.1
Cochin	83	75	0.1	61.6	+13.3
Dehra Dun	83	73	0.5	30.6	+1.1
Delhi	88	79	—	6.8	—2.1
Dehra I. Khan	100	83	—	0.3	—2.1
Desa	93	76	—	1.9	—7.7
Dalhousie	—	—	0.3	27.3	+3.4
Fort Sandeman	103	69	—	2.9	+0.5
Gorakhpur	86	79	0.1	21.1	+2.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	92	73	—	7.0	—3.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	96	79	—	—	—2.8
Indore	86	72	0.1	13.0	—1.2
Jhansi	80	72	0.3	16.5	+2.6
Jubbulpore	80	72	T	27.6	+5.7
Jacobabad	114	81	—	—	+1.0
Jaipur	88	76	T	4.9	—3.9
Karachi	85	78	—	—	—3.2
Kodaikanal	66	53	T	4.3	—3.9
Khandwa	88	75	—	10.2	—2.7
Lucknow	87	76	2.1	11.8	—2.4
Ludhiana	89	86	T	5.2	—4.3
Lahore	84	—	0.1	5.2	—1.0
Lyallpur	95	83	—	3.5	—0.2
Multan	101	84	—	2.6	+0.5
Mysore	84	66	—	2.6	—2.6
Madras	97	81	—	2.3	—2.9
Marmagoa	84	79	—	50.2	—
Malegaon	89	71	0.1	9.6	+1.2
Mussoorie	69	61	0.3	25.4	—0.9
Mahableshwar	65	61	3.8	105.1	—5.2
Murree	69	63	0.2	11.9	—1.7
Masulipatam	96	78	—	7.9	—2.1
Mandalay	91	79	—	5.1	—3.4
Mangalore	86	79	—	73.4	+4.4
Meerut	—	—	—	8.9	—2.6
Mercara	72	63	0.2	48.9	—12.1
Nagpur	90	75	—	19.0	+1.1
Ootacamund	64	50	—	13.0	—2.1
Patna	84	77	T	17.9	+0.1
Peshawar	100	83	—	0.6	—0.1
Poona	88	71	0.2	9.9	—0.3
Pachmarhi	75	66	0.1	45.2	+15.8
Port Blair	82	74	0.3	34.1	—0.3
Quetta	97	63	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	81	72	0.2	21.0	—1.3
Rawalpindi	92	80	T	5.8	—2.6
Rangoon	90	75	0.2	38.5	+2.5
Ratnagiri	84	74	0.4	83.3	+25.7
Rajkot	90	78	—	2.7	—10.7
Sialkot	89	80	—	9.9	+0.7
Srinagar	94	74	—	1.4	—2.1
Sholapur	89	71	—	7.0	—1.5
Shillong	76	66	0.1	36.1	+7.7
Simla	66	61	0.2	20.2	—0.1
Surat	87	80	—	12.4	—10.7
Salem	94	74	—	6.5	+0.1
Trichinopoly	98	79	—	3.8	+1.1
Trivandrum	84	77	0.1	19.7	—0.7
Vizagapatam	96	82	—	6.4	—2.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

RAINFALL STILL BELOW NORMAL

But Spell Of Dry Weather Now Broken

The long spell of comparative dry weather, which prevailed in Bombay during the last few days, was broken on Tuesday night when heavy showers fell in all parts of the city. Rain fell again early on Wednesday morning.

Then the sun peeped shyly through the clouds, only to be completely shut off again by the noon, after which a steady drizzle set in.

The following is the rainfall figures for the 24 hours ending on Wednesday morning and the total since June respectively:—

	24 Hours	Total
Colaba	1 inch	37.68 inches
Fort	.95 of an inch	36.54 inches
Byculla	1.49 inches	37.77 inches
Matunga	1.46 inches	31.46 inches

The maximum temperature for the day was 85.9 degrees, which is one degree above normal; the minimum was 74.2 degrees which is two degrees below normal.

The rainfall is 2.55 inches below normal

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED, 26/7/39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read, 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid, 29.70 inches.

For correction of ship's instrument: please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 26.

The monsoon has been strong in Assam, and generally active in Bengal, East United Provinces and Konkan, fairly widespread light rain occurred in West Central India and local rain in Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central India, Berar, East and North Punjab and North Deccan. A few falls are also reported in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, North West Frontier Province, South Hyderabad, Malabar and North Madras Coast. Day temperatures were appreciably below normal in East Central India and adjoining parts of United Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji five inches; Jalpaigurl, Mahableshwar four; Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Khandala three; Dibrugarh, Berhampore, Cox's Bazar, and Lucknow two; Tezpur, Bogra, Dinajpur, and Cawnpore one and half; Bombay one; Narayanganj, Hoshangabad three quarters; Bahraich, Dehra Dun, Bhopal, Nowgong, Ratnagiri, and Hanamkonda half; Simla, Dalhousie, Murree, Drosh, Poona, Miraj, Cocanada and Mercara a quarter.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26-7-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs., —.022 degrees.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m., 80.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m., 77.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours, 85.9 degrees 0.9 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs., 74.2 degrees 1.9 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m., 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W-S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m., 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours, 210 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 43 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours, 1.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month, 33.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the year, 37.69 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

DO YOU GET WHAT YOU WANT

OR DOES WEAK BLOOD MAKE YOU Give up?

Rich red blood pours vitality through the veins of the forceful man who knows what he wants, and gets it. "Thin Blood" robs you of that vital urge which gets you money, friends, and success. Keep your blood rich and vital with

HALL'S WINE

Master Tonic for Men & Women

Hall's Wine quickly creates rich new blood. Your very first wineglassful gives you a warm glow of fresh vitality. Hall's Wine calms and strengthens the nerves, gives new life and tone to brain, muscles and every organ in your body. Hall's Wine is prepared according to a medical formula, and has been prescribed by doctors for over 50 years.

A handsome wine glass given free with every large bottle.

J. HALLEY & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Shud 11, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 9, 1358
Parsi: Behman 25, 1308
Hightide: 9-59, 21-20
Lowtide: 2-56, 16-05
Sunrise: 6h 14m
Sunset: 7h 16m
S.S. "Strathnaver" with mails from London due at 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

KALBADEVI KHADI BHANDAR

A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road will remain closed on 28th, 29th and 30th, Friday Saturday and Sunday on account of annual stock takings.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY:
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
in
"REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM"

FRI:
LAWRENCE TIBBETT
'METROPOLITAN'

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST DAY!
LAURENCE OLIVIER
VALERIE HOBSON
RALPH RICHARDSON
in
Q PLANES
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

TO-MORROW:
REVIVED BY INSISTENT PUBLIC DEMAND!
M-G-M Presents
NORMA SHEARER
LESLIE HOWARD
in "Romeo and Juliet"
with JOHN BARRYMORE
And Brilliant Cast

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND

—So did this elderly usurer prove by the extraordinary transformation that his conduct, habits and character underwent! He's AUNDHAKAR, who plays the moneylender, who befriends

DEVIKA RANI
in BOMBAY TALKIES'
DURGA
with
RAMA SHUKUL
DAILY AT 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
ROXY

Amusements Of The Day

EROS: "Invitation To Happiness." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE: "Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Durga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE: "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm". Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Mera Lall" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The Only Way" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
PLAZA: "The Mill" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
WEST END: "My Eyes" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON: "Punjab Mail" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 p.m.
METRO: "Q PLANES" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA. "Sapera" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Sadhana" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
PALACE: "Stand Up and Fight" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "Vidyapati" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
APOLLO (Surya): "Her Jungle Love" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 & 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES: 'The Good Earth" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DISCOURSE ON TULSIDAS RAMAYANA

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Mission, will conduct the weekly public discourse on Tulsidas Ramayana at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, today (Thursday) at 5-15 p.m (S.T.).

WELCOME ADDRESS

The Hon. Secretary, Jain Yuvak Mandal, Bulsar, writes:

On 19th July, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, during his Gujarat tour, was presented with a welcome address by a few Jains on the behalf of the Jains of Bulsar. It should be noted that this action of a few Jains has not the support of the entire Jain community."

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The third sessional meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects, will be held at its registered office—The Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library on Thursday, the 3rd August at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Miss Rustomji, B.A., B.T., (Inspectoress of Schools) will read a paper on "The Schools as they are and Schools as they should be". The President Mr. E. C. Henriques, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A., J.P., will occupy the chair

PUBLIC LECTURE IN HINDI

Under the auspices of the Rashtra-Bhasha Pracharak Mandal and the Chikitsak Samooha Past Students' Association, Pandit Jainendra Kumar will deliver a lecture in Hindi to-day (Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. in the Chikitsak Samooha High School, Kandewadi. Pandit Ranchodlal Gyani, M.A., M.R.A.S., Examination Secretary of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth will preside.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him at the seventh annual general meeting of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, Mr. A. R. Saeed, the elected President, has formed the following Executive Council for the year 1939-40:—

Office-bearers:—

Vice-President: Mr. F. N. Baig.
Hon. Gen. Secretary: Mr. H. M. Lokhandwala.
Hon. Gen. Treasurer: Mr M. H. Chorghay.
Hon. Librarian: Mr. S. Padra.
Councillors: Messrs. Haji Umar Khatri, M. A. Butler, B.A., I. P. Mansuri, Md. Ismail Noorani and Abdus Sattar Noorani.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF POLITICALS

To-day's Public Meetings In City

AT MATUNGA

There will be a public meeting under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P. Railway) to demand the immediate release of political prisoners. Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi, M.L.A., president of the Committee, will preside. Sjts. C. K. Narayanswami, C. K. Subrahmanian, B. N. Maheswari, K. N. Joglekar, J. C. Maitra, Nagarkar, Smt. Yamunabai Hirlekar and others will speak.

AT BLAVATSKY LODGE

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at the Blavatsky Hall, Chowpatty at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday) to demand the release of Bengal Politicals, when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Y. J. Meherally, Dr. Adhikari, Messrs. Rajaram Panday, R. S. Padbidri, N. L. Upadhyaya, Dr. P. S. Nair and others will speak. Sjt. R. K. Prabhu, the President of the Girgaum D. C. C. will preside.

LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

A meeting of the members of the League of Radical Congressmen to press for the unconditional release of the Bengal Detenus, will be held at the office of the League of R. C. at No. 192, 7th Cavel Cross Lane, Kalbadevi, at 9 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

Governor In Bombay

H. E. the Governor of Bombay arrived in City yesterday from Kirkee by the Poona Mail. His Excellency was received at Victoria Terminus by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. N. P. A. Smith.

At Home To Pandit Bajpai

Prof. V. G. Rao, Provincial Commissioner will be 'At Home' to Pandit Shri Ram Baipai, National Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association of India to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at New Era High School, Hughes Road, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for British East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all correspondence for Portuguese East Africa, Seychelles and Lawrenzo Marques per s.s. 'Vita' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 2nd August, 1939.

Parcels will also be accepted upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 1st August, 1939.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 2nd August, 1939, for despatch by the above steamer. Letters and postcards for Mauritius specially superscribed for transmission by this steamer will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY

Elaborate Arrangements By Bombay Hindu Sabha

Mr. H. Roy, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha writes:

The Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha is making elaborate arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the death of Lokamanya Tilak in Bombay on 1st August 1939. In the morning the Tilak Statue at Chowpatty will be garlanded after which the Hindu Sabha flag will be hoisted and Flag salutation ceremony will be performed. In the evening, a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Chowpatty. Dr. N. B. Khare, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. Harkare of Nagpur are among the main speakers. Mr. B. G. Khaparde, has also been invited to address the meeting. For the convenience of the audience loud speakers will be installed.

LATE MRS. FAIZ TYEBJI

Muslim Women's Condolence Meeting

Under the auspices of 4 women's societies, a condolence meeting of the Muslim women of Bombay, to express their deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, M.L.A., J.P., will be held on Monday at 4 p.m. at the Recreation Club Hall, Kandi Mohalla, Jail Road.

Lady Rahimtulla Chinoy will preside.

REGISTRATION FIGURE OF FOREIGNERS

The total number of foreigners registered in Bombay until July 20 under the Registration of Foreigners' Act. was 2,562. Of these 583 (including 389 Baghdadi Jews who have been domiciled in Bombay for several years) were Iraqians, 563 Germans (of whom about 300 are Jewish refugees), and 319 Japanese.

The figures according to nationality are:—

Europeans: Belgians 9, Bulgarians 2, French 40, Germans 563, Dutch 45, Italians 90, Yogoslavs 2, Poles 36, Portuguese 7, Rumanians 5, Russians 32, Spaniks 57, Swiss 90 and others 45.

Americans: Uinted States 233 and other States 5.

Asiatics: French 13, Japanese 319, Iraqians 583, Russians 58, Saudi-Arabians 140, Turks 6 and other States 112.

Africans: Egyptians 6, French 1 Italians 1 and Portuguese 3.

Ladies' Meeting To Support Prohibition

A public meeting of ladies will be held to-day (Thursday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Bhugwan Bhuvan, Mint Road, Fort, to support the prohibition programme of the Government of Bombay. Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, M.L.A., will preside.

Extension Of Bai Motlibai Hospital

Governor's Tribute To Charity Of Parsis In Cause Of Suffering Humanity

Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, came down from Poona on Wednesday morning to declare open the extension of the Bai Motlibai Hospital. The ceremony took place in the afternoon before a large and distinguished gathering. The Governor was received by Surgeon-General H. C. Buckley, Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, Lt.-Col. W. C. Spackman, Sir Temulji Nariman and others.

Lt.-Col. Bhatia, the Dean of the Grant Medical College and Superintendent of J. J. Group of Hospitals, in giving the history of Bai Motlibai Hospital said that it was constructed fifty years ago and provided accommodation for forty beds. The extension provides sixteen beds bringing the total to fifty-six. The extension also includes two labour wards, a pre-natal ward, a waiting ward, a reception room, a House-Surgeon's room, a room for the Sister-in-Charge, a lift, enlarged office, a laboratory, a sceptic ward, an enclampsia ward, a babies' bathroom, a large ward for better class patients with annexes, a clinical theatre with museum, a room for honorary medical officers and a dispensary. The cost of the present extension and equipment amount to Rs. 1,45,980.

Lt.-Col. W. C. Spackman also spoke on the useful work done by the Bai Motlibai Hospital and requested the Governor to declare open the extension.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

The Governor then thanked the Superintendent of the J. J. Groups of Hospitals and staff for the generous welcome and said:

"We have heard how a great Parsi name, that of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, was associated with this work of helping the Mothers and Infants of Bombay in the earliest pioneer days. Through the generosity of another great family, that of the Wadias, there came into being this institution, the further development of which has brought us together to-day. To that same generosity this present extension also is in a large measure indebted. This great city has been specially fortunate in its benefactors, both men and women, who have given of their wealth to help their fellows, particularly by the establishment of hospitals. On an occasion like this we can recall their actions with gratitude, and we can contemplate the sum of human suffering which has been prevented or alleviated with their help.

TRIBUTE TO TEMULJI NARIMAN

I am very glad that we have here with us another great Parsee, Sir Temulji Nariman, whose life has spanned the whole period of development of which we have heard, and who was doing yeoman work in the field of Obstetrics before even the Bai Motlibai Hospital itself came into existence.

We constantly hear that if we want to give children every chance in life, and if we are anxious to see that their bodies as well as their minds should develop healthily we should "catch them young". Medical science cannot do more in this direction than to ensure that the mothers themselves shall be healthy and that treatment of the mother and care of the child before birth and after shall be such that the child shall enjoy as many advantages as possible from the time when it first comes into the world. That is the aim I think that medical science sets before itself in an institution of this kind.

DOUBLE NEED SERVED

Obstetrics in the old days presented very largely a picture of ignorance occasioning much suffering that we now know to be avoidable. Great strides have been made since then, but to maintain the present standard, and not only to maintain but to improve upon it, a high standard of teaching is necessary, and every possible facility is desirable. Further, in order that as many mothers and babies as possible shall be able to take advantage of improved knowledge and receive every care at so critical a time in their lives it is obvious that any increase in hospital accommodation is greatly to be welcomed.

The extensions to the Bai Motlibai Hospital serve this double need. New wards, a new lecture hall, a new laboratory and a new museum—all are here.

ADVANTAGE TO STUDENTS

It is inevitable that any institution that both for size and equipment has been hailed as outstanding in its day must sooner or later, if it has in it the seeds of progress, itself require modernising and extending. The Bai Motlibai Hospital is, I believe, the oldest institution of its kind in Bombay and it has done splendid pioneer work in the fields of gynaecology and obstetrics. It has never fallen from its high and pre-eminent standard in teaching, but, as Colonel Speckman has pointed out the students will now have the great advantage of being able to combine their theoretical and practical instruction in the most convenient manner possible, so that the teaching side of the Bai Motlibai may outdo even its own proud record, and produce medical men possessed of all the clinical acumen of the giants of old.

In provision for its patients the Bai Motlibai can through these new wards claim to have attained an all-round excellence worthy of its traditions.

I would echo the trust that has been expressed that so much faith and work and achievement will result in healthier and happier infant citizens of Bombay, and in that hope I have much pleasure in declaring the extensions to the Bai Motlibai Hospital to be open."

The function came to a close on the vote of thanks proposed by Sir Temulji Nariman.

CHARGE OF BITING OFF WIFE'S NOSE

Accused Acquitted In Sessions Trial

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, July 26.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" returned by the jury, Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana acquitted yesterday Pandurang Govind, a resident of Kurla, who was committed to the Sessions by the Kurla First Class Magistrate Mr. R. K. Raje to be tried for the offence of causing grievous hurt to Krishnabai resulting in permanent disfigurement of the face.

The prosecution alleged that the husband had bitten off the nose of his wife and caused her permanent disfigurement. The accused pleaded in defence that the injury was sustained by his wife due to a fall from a staircase and that the case was a got up one as he had taken a second wife.

The unusual feature of the trial was that a portion of the bitten off nose was produced as an exhibit by the prosecution.

Mr. W. A. Rege appeared for the defence while Mr. D. M. Nadkarni Assistant Public Prosecutor represented the crown.

BHAVNAGAR CAGE IN VICTORIA GARDENS

Municipal Commissioner's Proposal For Extension

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that the Bhavnagar Cage in the Victoria Gardens towards the construction of which a considerable amount was subscribed by H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar in the year 1891 is in a state of despair and needs special improvements to accommodate satisfactorily the animals housed therein. Considering the animals kept in it, the open space available to them for exercise is hardly sufficient and from the humane point of view as well as in the interest of their health it is very essential that more space should be provided for them. It is therefore proposed to provide four extensions (open cages) attached to the Bhavnagar Cage, at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,504 for which provision has not been made in the current year's Budget."

Mr. Motichand Kapadia suggested that if H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar was approached he would be pleased to subscribe generously for the cage. The Committee postponed consideration of this item till next week.

THEN o-o-oh!

"For several years I suffered from such dreadful indigestion that it was an effort for me to eat anything at all. I was nervous and irritable and I spent all my spare time on my bed."

NOW ha-ha-ha

"Now I laugh to think of the wreck I was. Since I started taking Kruschen Salts I haven't a worry in the world. I am filled with a new energy and joy of life—I can eat anything and my stomach never troubles me. The day I found Kruschen was a lucky one for me"

Kruschen Salts puts an end to digestive upsets. The six vital salts go to work instantly, toning up the system steadily—surely. Kruschen is the natural way to fitness—Kruschen keeps the inside free from impurities and stimulates the digestion to regular healthy action. One little daily dose is all you need.

You can obtain Kruschen Salts from all chemists, stores and bazars.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING!

India's WAR of Independence

Organized and fought by
SHIVAJI THE GREAT

To Be Released
NEXT SAT.
On the Silver-Screen of the MAJESTIC

It Was Our American Duty To Make This Picture! ...It Is Your American Privilege To See It!...
Confessions of a NAZI SPY
EDW. G. ROBINSON FRANCIS LEDERER George Sanders Paul Lukas Henry O'Neill
Directed by ANATOLE LITVAK Presented by WARNER BROS.
EXCELSIOR 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Unclaimed reserved seats will be sold half an hour before the Commencement of each Show!

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

First Election To Be Held On August 21

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The first election for the Provincial Board of Primary Education to be constituted under the recently amended Bombay Primary Education Act, has been announced. The Board, it will be recalled, is to consist of 12 members, of whom six are to be elected by the School Boards. The remaining six, out of whom not more than three will be Government officers, will be appointed by the Provincial Government. The members of the Board will hold office for a period of three years. The six members are to be elected as follows:—

A member each by the School Boards in the Bombay, Central Northern and Southern Divisions, and a Muhammadan by all the School Boards in the Province and one belonging to the Backward Class Communities also by all the School Boards in the Province.

The Returning Officer for the first election is the Director of Public Instruction to whom the nomination papers must be sent by 5 p.m. on Monday, August 21. The scrutiny of nominations will take place at noon on Thursday, August 24, in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Building, Poona, while the counting of votes will be done at noon on Monday, October 16.

The members to be elected for the Provincial Board must possess any of the following qualifications:—

(1) A graduate of seven years' standing of any recognised University.

(2) A professor, who has served for a period of five years in a recognized college in the province of Bombay.

(3) A headmaster, who has served as such for ten years in any recognised school in the Province of Bombay.

Additional particulars will be found in the Bombay Government Gazette of July 27.

Telephone No. 22617
Post Box 322
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1939

BOMBAY THE EXEMPLAR

As was to be expected, the anti-prohibitionists of Bombay are making capital of the Madras Premier's speech at Pattukottai wherein he said that by October 1940 only ten out of the twenty-six districts of the province would be dry and that thereafter the reform would be extended to the whole province if the people willingly paid the necessary taxes. We have already pointed out that this programme is hardly good enough for a province which took the lead in prohibition and is not in consonance with the Congress Working Committee's resolution prescribing a period of three years for every Congress Government to complete their prohibition programme. If there are special difficulties in Madras preventing the completion of its programme within the prescribed period, we are not aware of them, but we must concede that the Madras Legislative Assembly is a better judge on this point.

Three-Year Limit

In any case the progress of Madras cannot be the standard for all other Congress provinces to copy, as the anti-prohibitionists of Bombay want it to be. Different provinces being differently circumstanced with regard to enthusiasm for prohibition, taxable capacity and the like will show different measures of progress, though on the whole no Congress province will be allowed to take much time beyond the three year limit to complete its programme. Bombay is now forging ahead because the Government, their courageous Excise Minister, and the public are confident that they can set an example by fulfilling to the latter the expectations of the Working Committee. In the circumstances the question is not, as the "Times of India" puts it, why the Bombay Government should not follow the example of Madras, but rather why Madras, or for that matter every other province, should not follow the example of Bombay.

Happy Auspices

The Bombay Government are so intensely earnest about completing their prohibition programme in three years that Sardar Vallabhbhai had no hesitation in saying in a recent speech at Ahmedabad: "The Congress Government will not hesitate to fight the Central Government next year for curtailment of the military expenditure or for a share of the income-tax or release of other adequate sources of revenue in order to complete the prohibition programme within the specified period, and if they do not succeed they will not remain in office." The same will be the attitude of other Congress Governments after exhausting their normal resources of taxation. We cannot imagine any Congress Cabinet remaining in office much longer than three years without completing their prohibition programme. In Bombay it is no longer a question of policy. The policy and the programme have been decided upon and are only to be worked out according to the schedule. The numerous meetings of the prohibition workers, official and non-official, that are being held in the city show how wholeheartedly both Government and the public are co-operating with each other. A campaign started under such happy auspices cannot but be a success. And Bombay's success cannot but lead to the success of the movement all over the country.

When Will Hitler Strike?

(BY our European Correspondent, a German with wide experience of affairs and a range of contact extending through all classes.) He writes:

"Hitler will press to the very edge of war this Autumn and earlier than last year because the Polish road system is not so good as that of the Sudetenland and would deteriorate more quickly under rain. I am fully certain, having myself heard Goering say as much, that he is prepared to go beyond that and launch war if necessary knowing that the signs of inflation and industrial deterioration do not leave him another full year to play with".

This week I have had a privilege that is given to few men. A friend, no matter of what age, sex or occupation, introduced me to a quiet sparse-haired little man; he was sitting in a darkened, beautifully-proportioned and furnished room in a house of the best Baroque period. It does not matter where

He is a Monarchist and a Catholic, he has relatives in every Ministry and friends in every regiment, and he hates Hitler like Anti-Christ

We talked for three hours, and though I know something of the Third Reich I left that small and quiet house richer in experience. I give you the gist of his words.

*

"I have watched Hitler since he made his first approaches to the big banks and steel men in 1929. Before that they would never listen to his clamour for subsidies, but then they already guessed that a crisis could not be staved off for much longer, and realised he could be useful. I have had personal contacts with most of his circle ever since then, and still have.

"They are careerists, opportunists, knaves. But clever knaves They had already laid down by 1927 the main lines of possible expansion for Germany would they ever be given power, and it was this which, above all, pleased the magnates. The principle on which they based their entire strategy was simple. Rosenberg himself laid it down. Germany is unable to wage a major war on even one front only, by her unaided strength. Therefore she must seek allies not only in the open political field but within the countries to be attacked.

"Two possible lines were laid down. The first was along the north-east and south-east roads towards Russia, the other directed Westwards against the rich Empires of Britain and France. Immediately after the consolidation of power through the Reichstag fire canard, every connection with Russia through the emigre Whites, Social-Democrats and Trotskyists was utilised. By 1936 an excellent espionage system was built up in that country.

*

"But already the dynamics of the Italian Alliance were drawing in another direction. The Abyssinian adventure offered positions against Britiain in Africa and on the Indian Ocean. The Spanish War, which was engineered with Sanjurgo and March from Berlin, presented the bait of rich prizes in metals and strategic points cutting the Mediterranean and Atlantic life-lines to Britain and France.

"It was just at this moment, too, that the Stalinists discovered the first traces of the espionage organisation. These Russians are very thorough. At the end of twelve months they had smashed the Hitler system to pieces and ground it out of existence. I recollect the chagrin in the Reichswehr Intelligence and at the Gestapo's headquarters. It was through the good offices of a friend of mine, by the way, that the British public learnt its first inkling of this aspect of the affair in a new celebrated article of Wickham Steed's the former editor of the London "Times."

"But this change in the Russian situation determined Hitler finally on the Western adventure. It presented the advantage that he could operate throughout the initial stages as though he were still attacking Bolshevism." He could also confuse opposition by using the claims of "race" and "Living space". These tactics worked well in Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and the Memel-land.

*

"The Nazi chiefs knew very well, of course, that none of the British or French Cabinet Ministers cared for or believed in these slogans. They have always been aware that their strongest card was the unwillingness of the ruling groups in the West to oppose them if this could in any way be avoided, lest in the resulting clash both social systems should be overthrown in the agony of their peoples. Mr. Baldwin, when Premier, clearly pointed out this danger and reluctance.

"This is the key to the present situation likewise. Hitler will press to the very edge of war this Autumn and earlier than last year because the Polish road system is not so good as that of the Sudetenland and would deteriorate more quickly under rain. I am fairly certain, having myself heard Goering say as much, that he is prepared to go beyond that and launch war if necessary, knowing that the signs of inflation and industrial deterioration do not leave him another full year to play with.

"If he does launch his 'lightning stroke out of the night', it will be at only one of his opponents. He will offer neutrality to the others, and he is quite certain that he will get it. Pacts or no Pacts. It is this method of "broadened strategy" which extends over a much wider field than mere military considerations, on which he relies to carry him through what is in effect a desperate situation. Without it, without the tacit assistance within his enemies' camp which this method offers him, he could never have achieved power in the first place, and could certainly not threaten for a single day the peace of Europe in the astonishing and terrible manner we now see."

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Protesting against the Anglo-Japanese Agreement the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has cabled to London that "legitimate British interests appear to have been placed at the mercy of the Japanese Army. The agreement indicates that Britain is abandoning her duty, obligations and her legal position in a manner as injurious to her honour and prestige as to her interests."

* * * *

Replying to an "unprovoked attack" by Jawaharlal Nehru, Deshgaurab Subhas Babu says: "The members of the Forward Bloc are neither opportunists nor Fascists."

But the Forward Bloc, may we add, is the affirmative of two negatives.

* * * *

"Not long ago," proceeds Subhas Babu, "Panditji hurled a number of criticisms against the Forward Bloc. Subsequent developments have silenced most of those criticisms....."

Or rather subsequent developments struck the criticisms themselves dumb.

* * * *

OUR ITALICS—

"Japanese newspapers pay tribute to British statesmanship and *moral courage* in the Tokio talks."—Reuter.

This Japanese tribute Mr. Chamberlain most certainly deserves.

* * * *

"This inconsistency" (between the Anglo-Japanese 'formula' and the Nine-Power Treaty), "Mr. Chamberlain will doubtless excuse by a reference to Britain's present difficulties in Europe and by the activities of the United States."—Anglo-India, defending the 'Formula for Tokio.'

Well done, brother.

* * * *

The London "Daily Mail" compliments Sir Robert Craigie on having successfully surmounted the first hurdle in the Anglo-Japanese negotiations."

And the Junior Colleague is personally quite sure that Jockey Arita did not have to use the whip at all. We, of course, doubt it.

* * * *

MORE JAPANESE VICTORIES

"A Kwangtung Army 'Communique' claims that 81 Soviet aeroplanes were shot down in air battles yesterday, one Japanese machine failing to return to the base."—Reuter.

This one too, we are sure, would have returned to the base, if it had not been shot down by another Japanese 'plane by mistake.

* * * *

POPE ON PRIMACY OF PHYSICAL FORCE

Says Love of Church Alone Can Counteract Evil

—Headlines.

And that love should be expressed in support of Franco, Mussolini and Hitler.

* * *

"Mummy, is the devil a man?"

"No, dear he's worse than a man."

"But, mummy, you don't mean he's a woman, do you?"

Universal Denunciation

Conscience is pricking even the British Press, one paper confessing that "it is to be feared that Russia and the United States may feel there is more truth in the Japanese version of the talks." This uneasiness is not surprising. The British recognition of Japan's "special requirements" is such a blazing and monstrous treachery that even British decency, dulled now by Mr. Chamberlain's frequent betrayals, must recoil from it. They have seen the dangers of this "recognition" and they are also aware of the all but infinite capacities of their Prime Minister. They are, therefore, agitatedly appealing that the betrayal should not go further and that China should not be ruined economically by Britain to satisfy the "special requirements" of Japan. Will these appeals be fully responded by a man who seems to believe that honour, morality and obligations are best vindicated by betraying them all?

We are not surprised at the "deep bitterness which pervades the Chinese comment on the Anglo-Japanese agreement" or at the declaration of a Chinese official that "the Chinese authorities cannot conceal their disappointment at the attitude taken by Britain at the Tokio talks." But we admire the restraint and dignity with which General Chiang-kai-Shek has spoken of these talks. And we particularly welcome his reference to China's determination to rely on her own strength to conquer the aggressor. The Generalissimo's broadcast address throws into more clear relief the baseness of British policy although it is rather well-known that Britain's realists are too insensitive to exposures to feel them.

The outlook for the conference is generally gloomy. There are, however, a few dim rays of hope too. The British Press, as we have seen, has anxiously dropped a hint or two. Then there is sharp snub administered by America which has declared that it does not recognise the British surrender and will not be bound by it. Finally, Britishers in China themselves have protested in strong language against their Government's conduct. The British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai asserts that Britain has placed legitimate British interests in China at the mercy of the Japanese army and "is abandoning her duty, obligations and her legal position in a manner as injurious to her honour and prestige as to her interests." All this ought to make Mr. Chamberlain and his Government pause and think. But he would be a complacent optimist who confidently expected that they would do so.

Prohibition Day

The 1st of August, the day on which Lokmanya Tilak died, was a landmark in the history of modern India because on that day in 1920 was launched the great Non-Co-operation Movement which has enabled India to acquire the confidence that nothing can now stand between her and independence. If Congress Governments rule this Presidency and eight other Provinces to-day it is due to the movement which was ushered in under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi nineteen years ago. On the 1st August next, the Government of Bombay will make history by inaugurating complete prohibition in this great city. This historic day must be celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion. The Prohibition Board of the Government of Bombay, in co-operation with the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has announced a programme for that day which every citizen of Bombay must regard it as his or her duty to make a complete success. There will be a procession and a public meeting at Azad Maidan. We regret that the procession will follow the stereotyped route which does not include the heart of the City where the great mass of the poor and working classes of Bombay live and entirely ignores the Muslim localities. No section of Bombay welcomes Prohibition more than the working classes and the Muslims of Bombay. They must be enabled fully to participate in the celebration of this great experiment and they can most effectively do so only if the procession is allowed to pass through areas predominantly inhabited by them. The organisers of the procession, we trust, will announce the necessary change in the route of the procession.

Tripuri Reacts On Overseas Indians

(BY U. K. OZA.)

The men at home can never realise the agony under which an Indian lives overseas, in the midst of nationals of independent States. Only yesterday an Indian was refused entry on board the cruiser, "Manchester," on the ground that the invitation generally extended to gentlemen only included the British. Every hour we here feel it pressed home in various ways to us that we do not occupy a free, independent status. Not one Indian but senses the deep satisfaction of the British European population at the reports of division in the Congress and the campaign of mutual personal recriminations. The latest propaganda speeches of Chamberlain and Halifax linking up the name of India with British Colonies and claiming that it was in the motivation of trusteeship that Britain had generously extended civil liberties in India and that the various Congress Governments were able to function only with the encouragement and guidance of the British have brought home to all of us more actutely than ever the opportunity given to Britain for false and malicious propaganda against India, a propaganda of wilful misrepresentation and British self-adulation. As we are all convinced on this side of the Indian Ocean that the question of overseas Indians can never be solved until India ceases to be a member of the British Commonwealth or the British Empire, we fail to understand and resent the hourly delay that occurs in making a drive for full independence.

Great Changes Outside India.

And probably India does not realise that we live every hour in company with Syrians and Palestinians, Turks and Egyptians, Germans and Poles, Finns and Lithuanians, Portuguese and Italians. When the last war ended, what were all of these and what are they all to-day! Turkey, shattered and beaten down in 1920 is the strongest national state of the Near East. The Egypt of that Zaglul whose hand the British Commander-in-Chief refused to shake is free along with Irak. The Syrians are on the eve of full independence and Palestine has forced the British to cancel the Balfour Declaration and offer terms

Need we refer to Germany—The Germany of Erz-berger as contrasted with the Germany of Hitler, also to Italy, the Italy of Signor Nitti as contrasted with the Italy represented in foreign consultations by Count Ciano? These countries were definitely in a more woeful condition than India at the end of the great holocaust for we at least had in 1920 the non-co-operation movement.

Where Is India?

Unfortunately, we are told by these foreign Europeans that there is always more of Gandhiji in the Indian and the international press than of India. They also laugh in our face, telling us of our wasted opportunities, and our mishandling of affairs, taunting us in respect of the intellectual torpor that has set in on our Congress ministries. What conventions of constitutional importance have been built up by us, what bastions of British safeguards have we exploded, what fabric built up by the British in our land have we wrecked so far? The masses have lost their sense of humiliation in being under an alien rule, they are fast developing a sense of self-complacency and self-exaltation even while the fatherland is still in serfdom There is a growing tendency so far as we away from home are able to judge in the direction of seeking the approval and encomiums of British politicians and newspaper editors in Congress circles and to magnify the importance of little achievements in the warfare of many fronts with but a single objective, independence. The Indians overseas do not so much mind who leads them, but they certainly resent any flagging in the revolutionary spirit of the nation, any postponement of the struggle, any weakening of the national resolve, anything that tends to soften the perception of agony at India's present position. And because we are not concerned with personalities, the shock has been the greater arising out of the worsening of the Congress situation just at this juncture. It is necessary for you people to realise this. The Indians overseas must count in the scheme of things.

Position In States.

If the feeling of overseas Indians is one of disappointment in respect of Indian policy, it has been more intensively aggrieved in respect of the policy pursued in the Indian States. From the year 1921 the policy has been one of

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Frankly Speaking

Britain And Palestine

The British Government have again, through Mr. R. A. Butler, sought to explain away their conduct in Palestine on the excuse of German propaganda. It is, of course, quite true that the Nazis have been carrying on an intensive anti-British campaign through their Arabic broadcasts and it is not difficult to accept that they have indulged in exaggerations. But that does not dispose of the real truth about Palestine and Britain's activities. Clever propagandists as they are the Nazis have merely taken advantage of a situation which Britain has created and which Britain is perpetuating with bullets and bayonets. It is not enough to dismiss allegations as "fundamentally untrue" even though they may be broadcast by Nazis. If the British army and the British administration are innocent they must accept the challenge not of the Nazis but of the Arabs to agree to an impartial inquiry. Why do they fight shy of it?

Indian Shipping Conference

The Indian Shipping Conference met at Simla on Wednesday, as arranged before, in spite of the appeal of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers to the Government of India to postpone it in view of the absence in London of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, who is carrying on conversations there in regard to the same problems as are to be discussed at the Simla Conference. As Mr. Walchand is carrying on negotiations in London practically at the suggestion of the Government of India and as the results of the negotiations would have been very useful at the Simla Conference, it would have been fair for Government to postpone the Conference, as desired by Indian business interests.

Unfair Representation

It is a pity that injustice is being done to Indian shipping interests at the very outset even in the matter of representation at the Conference. While all wholly or predominantly British concerns, have received the invitation, several purely Indian concerns such as the Indian Co-operative, the Ratnagar, the Eastern, the Bengal Burma, the Malabar, and the Merchant Steam Navigation Companies have received no invitation, though they are all running their steamers on the coast. If it is contended that the Scindia is interested in some of the companies, it may also be argued with greater force that the B. I. S. N. holds the majority of the shares in the Asiatic, and both the B. I. and the Asiatic are said to hold over 80 per cent of the shares of the Moghul line and control its policy. It is unfair that while the Asiatic and the Moghul Lines have been separately invited, the Indian companies have not received similar separate representation. That such a thing should happen in our own country at a conference which professes to promote Indian shipping speaks volumes for the anti-Indian forces working behind the Conference.

Partial Success

It is good news, though not quite definite, that Pandit Jawaharlal has been substantially successful in his mission in Ceylon. Some understanding is reported to have been arrived at under which, though the principle of repatriation will stand, the number of Indians proposed to be repatriated will be appreciably reduced. It appears that Indian workers with over five years' service to their credit will receive special concessions if they cannot be retained in Government service or recommended for other service. The question of fresh immigration of Indians is still under discussion, and in all probability such immigration will be subject to severe restrictions. But this is a lesser evil than harassing Indians **already settled in the island. The** negotiations that have been fairly fruitful so far deserve to be kept up in some form or other till a wholly satisfactory settlement is arrived at. Meanwhile Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's mission has served its purpose of bringing home to Ceylon Indian's attitude towards it.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

To make fence posts last, make the fence first.

The X-ray has not helped man to see through woman's ways

Some men never play cards for money, simply because the other fellow gets it.

The bachelor who builds air castles usually lives in a flat after he gets married.

The older the scheme the more victims it entraps. Matrimony is one of the oldest schemes on record.

Don't tell a woman that you take her to be an artist, judging by her face, unless you are looking for trouble.

Jawahar Corrects Press Report

Throws Light On Criticism Of Forward Bloc

POONA, July 26.

"I am surprised to read Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's comments on something that I am supposed to have said in Ceylon with regard to the "Forward Bloc". I imagine that he has been misled by some wrong report," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an interview to the Associated Press referring to Mr. Bose's statement published in papers this morning, replying to Pandit Nehru's alleged criticism of the "Forward Broc" in Ceylon.

TALKS WITH CEYLON SOCIALISTS

Pandit Nehru continued: "I had no occasion to discuss the Forward Bloc or our internal politics while in Ceylon. Once, however, I met some members of the Sama Samaj Party which is a Socialist organisation there, and spoke with them informally about the developments in India. In course of this, I referred very briefly to the recent happenings and the formation of the Forward Bloc. I am considering this question from the Socialist viewpoint. I said that though the Forward Bloc might contain some Socialists, its policy had not been declared to be such. So far, it had declared that it would follow the existing policy of the Congress, except that they would ginger it up to make the Congress go faster. While this, I said, was generally desirable, there was danger in a Bloc of this kind having no clear policy of attracting opportunist and adventurist elements, who were tied to no policy. I used the words in a technical sense well known to socialists, and not in any personal sense and, of course, I did not refer to any individuals.

DANGER OF DRIFT

"I further said that Socialist slogans had been used in part even by Fascist organisations in the early stages. Unless therefore, there was a clear ideology attached to slogans and to the party, the danger of a drift towards a wrong course was always present."

Pandit Nehru added, "I strongly deprecate personal criticisms, and I have always tried to avoid them. In public life, we must presume the 'bona fides' of each other, unless facts and circumstances compel us in the interests of the public good to do otherwise. Whether I agree with the Forward Bloc or not is a matter of policy, and not personal criticism. I trust that all our criticisms will be based on every side on policy and not on personalities. I regret very greatly the tendency of some newspapers to indulge in personal criticisms of a very undesirable kind."—A.P.

Towards Equalitarian Society

Opportunity For Women To Play Part In National Planning

BOMBAY, July 26.

The Bombay Workers' Group, on being invited by the Sub-Committee on "Women's Role in Planned Economy" of the National Planning Committee, met for the first time at the National Planning Committee Office.

Prof. K. T. Shah, Honorary General Secretary of the National Planning Committee, explained to the workers that the ideal to be striven for was a full Democratic State involving an equalitarian society in which equal opportunities were to be provided for every member for self-expression and self-fulfilment and an adequate minimum of a civilised standard of life assured to every member so as to make the attainment of this equal opportunity a reality. So far women had felt the yoke of man-made law too heavy and unfair. Here was an opportunity, he said, given to them to plan a future for themselves "to re-build the sorry scheme of life."

Prof. Shah also explained the terms of reference published in the National Planning Committee handbook which, he said, should guide the workers.

Some of the workers present wanted to know whether the proposal and reforms advocated by the workers' group would ever reach the legislatures.

The Honorary General Secretary explained that the final decisions of most of these questions rested with the National Planning Committee and the ultimate acceptance and application with the Indian National Congress. Once approved by this body, the proposals would be sponsored by it through the legislatures.

Mrs. Perin Captain, the convenor, then proposed a division of workers into groups. To each group was allotted one of the terms of reference and a convenor was proposed to take charge of each group.

The "United Press" understands that a "questionnaire" to help the workers in their investigation is completed and will be circulated among the workers after it is approved by the Women's Sub-Committee.—United Press.

ADDITIONAL AGENT FOR ORISSA STATES

SIMLA, July 26.

It is reliably learnt that Mr. J. Bowstead, I.C.S., lately Secretary to the Governor of Orissa, who is due back from leave from the United Kingdom at the end of this month, will on return be employed temporarily in the Political Department of the Government of India as Additional Political Agent of the Orissa States.—United Press.

Gag Order On Madras Socialist

Banned From Addressing Meetings In City For Two Months

MADRAS, July 26.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. was promulgated to-day by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and served on Mr. C. P. Illango, a prominent Trade Unionist and member of the Tamilnad Congress Committee and also Joint Secretary of the Madras Congress Socialist Party, prohibiting him from addressing any meeting in any public place in Madras City for a period of two months from to-day.

The order states that since Mr. Illango has been addressing meetings of workers at times of labour unrest, indulging in "intemperate, violent and provocative attacks on the police and employers of labour calculated to incite violent resistance to the authority," he has been proceeded against under the said Section "in order to maintain public peace and safety and prevent riots, affrays and disturbances affecting public tranquillity."—United Press.

BUTLER ON DANZIG SITUATION

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. A. Butler, questioned about Danzig fortifications, declared that while some military preparations were taking place there, information in possession of Lord Halifax did not lead him to view the present situation with undue concern.—Reuter.

NAZI STAFF CHIEF TO ATTEND ITALIAN MANOEUVRES

BERLIN, July 26.

General Halder, Chief of the German General Staff is attending the Italian Army Manoeuvres from August 1 to August 9 at the invitation of Sgr. Pariani, Italian Under-Secretary for War.—Reuter.

BAN ON POLISH PAPERS

PRAGUE, July 26.

The Minister of Interior of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia has to-day banned all Polish newspapers.—Reuter.

I. R. A. ACTIVE STILL

Powerful Explosion In Kingscross Station

LONDON, July 26.

A powerful explosion ascribed to I.R.A. terrorists occurred in the cloakroom at Kingscross Station, London. Seven people were injured including two women, whose clothes were torn off by the force of the explosion.—Reuter.

PALESTINE PATROL

Destroyers On Vigil To Prevent Illegal Jewish Immigration

LONDON, July 26.

One division of destroyers, and five Government motor launches are engaged in patrolling the Palestine coast to prevent Jewish refugees landing, Mr. MacDonald revealed at question time in the House of Commons.

CONTROL OF ARAB ENTRY.

In the House of Commons, asked by Mr. Geoffrey Le M. Mander to state the extent in numbers during each of the last three years and for the last three months of illegal Arab immigration in Palestine and what steps were being taken to prevent it, Mr Malcolm MacDonald said that he was asking the High Commissioner for a report. He added that the frontiers of Palestine were closely patrolled to prevent unauthorised entry by Arabs and other persons.

Mr. Mander then asked if the same energy would be shewn to prevent the same illegal Arab immigration as the Jewish.

Mr. MacDonald replied, "yes."

Mr. A. C. Crossley asked, "does the answer not prove conclusively that the Arabs in Palestine are a separate and distinct people from the Arabs in other countries?" no answer was given.

SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES.

Mr. MacDonald announced in the House of Commons that it was contemplated to have an experimental settlement of 250 to 500 refugees in British Guiana by the despatch of a pioneer party in Autumn. The ultimate number to be settled will depend upon the result of the experiment, and further enquiry into agricultural and industrial possibilities in the interior.—Reuter.

INDO-CEYLONESE RELATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

the statement issued by Mr. Subhas Bose from Calcutta yesterday, attacking the former for some remarks which he was reported to have made concerning the Forward Bloc, while in Ceylon.

Panditji explained that he had not said that members of the Forward Bloc were opportunists. What he had said was that since the exact policy of the Forward Bloc was not clearly enunciated, opportunists would get into it. He answered, he never intended criticising personalities, but would enforce his right of criticism, if the policy or principles of certain things demanded it.

The meeting which was attended by Ministers then terminated after "Bande Mataram". Panditji left for Bombay in the night.

JAWAHAR IN POONA

Big Reception At Aerodrome

POONA, July 26.

Pandit Nehru arrived at the Yeravda aerodrome at 5-45 p.m. by a special plane from Hyderabad. He was received by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, Mr. L. M. Patil, Local Self-Government Minister, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the M. P. C. C., Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, and a large number of people gathered at the aerodrome.

Pandit Nehru motored to Mr. Kher's bungalow, where he will have tea and then proceed to address a public meeting this evening. Pandit Nehru will leave for Bombay by the Poona Passenger at 11-45 p.m.—A. P.

ANOTHER I. R. A. OUTRAGE?

LONDON, July 26.

While the House of Commons is expected to pass the prevention of violence bill, all stages tonight, the entire Kings Cross station and shops outside were rocked with the violence of a bomb explosion attributed to the I. R. A.

Two taxis were damaged and sixteen persons were injured, of whom one man has already died of his injuries. The Terrorists had hidden a bomb in a suit case left under the counter of the left luggage office at the end of one of the main arrival platforms which was crowded with passengers at the time of the explosion. Splintered wood from the counter was blown to a distance of forty yards. Following the explosion, acid fumes filled the station. Private motorcars were used as emergency dressing stations until ambulances arrived. Crowds demonstrated against any Irish looking persons. Later five men were taken to Cannon Row Police Station for questioning.—Reuter.

Progress Of Anglo-Japanese Talks

Points Still Outstanding To Be Discussed At Resumed Parleys

TOKYO, July 26.

The third full session of the Anglo-Japanese Conference held a three hour meeting and adjourned until afternoon.—Reuter.

Progress Towards Agreement

It was announced after the fourth full session this afternoon that a further meeting will be held to-morrow morning. It is understood that progress towards an agreement has been made, but there are still some points outstanding.

Early Completion Expected

Japanese observers predict that an agreement on matters affecting the maintenance of peace and order in the Concession in Tientsin, which the Anglo-Japanese conference discussed to-day, will be reached either this afternoon or to-morrow morning at the latest.

Afterwards the conference will take up economic questions regarded by many as the crux of the dispute.

The Domei Agency says that following an agreement a further conference will be held at Tientsin to consider the details of its applications. Mr. Arita told the Privy Council that the talks were progressing smoothly.

Moribund Treaty

Asked what bearing the Anglo-Japanese general agreement had on the Nine-Power Treaty, the Foreign Office spokesman replied: "The Treaty is moribund", but he added that the Japanese Army had never claimed sovereignty over Chinese territory under its control.

Defence Of Empire

The Government have announced that the air defence provisions of the national defence law are to be enforced throughout the Japanese Empire forthwith in view of the continued trouble on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolian border.

GROSS BETRAYAL OF BRITISH RIGHTS

LONDON, July 26.

The British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has cabled to the China Association of London declaring that the Arita-Craigie Agreement is likely to result in a deplorable betrayal of British rights, interests and obligations in China.

It says that legitimate British interests appear to have been placed at the mercy of the Japanese army.

The Agreement indicates that Britain is abandoning her duty obligations and her legal position in a manner as injurious to her honour and prestige as to her interests.—Reuter.

TRIUMPH FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

MALTA, July 26

The result of the Maltisi elections proved a triumph for the new constitution promulgated in February.—Reuter.

GERMAN HARVEST PREPARATIONS

BERLIN, July 26

Helpers including foreign workers, labour service recruits and 45,000 students are now gathering to harvest. Even so the labour power is inadequate and this, combined with weather conditions, is going to drag out the harvest longer than normally. The present indications are that the crop will be neither catastrophic nor sensationally good. Forecasts beginning from July are mostly favourable, but recent weather has done very serious damage particularly in large areas in the southwest. The Rye crop on which Germany depends for most of its bread promises to be very good.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVES RETAIN MONMOUTH

LONDON, July 26.

Conservatives retained Monmouth at the by-election created by the appointment of Major Herbert, as Governor of Bengal. The election resulted as follows:

L. R. PYM: 17358.

F. R. Hancock (Labour) 11543.—Reuter.

Nazis Spread Stranglehold

Threat To Economic Life Of Rumanians: Petition To Govt.

BUCHAREST, July 26.

The economic life of Rumanians in Banat, South-Western Province, adjoining Hungary is being "slowly strangled" by Germans, who form a relative majority there, states a petition to the Government by leading Rumanians in Timisoara, capital of Banat.

It states that the Rumanian and other sections of the population are being consistently boycotted as Germans have orders from leaders not to trade with non-Germans. Timisoara has recently become the general headquarters of German minority activity throughout Rumania and orders are going out to various minority organisations, which are run entirely on National Socialist lines. Germans, who have not enrolled in the Nazi organisations are being systematically boycotted and are finding it difficult to continue in business.

Meanwhile the Rumanian authorities have decided against allowing Germany to proceed with the plan to establish a free-zone on the Bega Canal running through Timisoara into Hungary, which is of considerable strategic military importance. It is understood that one factor in the Rumanian decision is the existence of the fortifications near the Canal.—Reuter.

Englishman Released In Shanghai

The Englishman, Rose was released following the British representations. Other municipal employees are also being released.—Reuter.

INDO-ARAB UNIT FOR MOMBASA

Bill To Be Introduced In Punjab Assembly

SIMLA, July 25.

His Excellency the Governor has approved a Bill being introduced in the Legislative Council to provide for the establishment of a company to be known as the Kenya Indian and Arab (Territorial) Company, according to a report received here.

The objects and reasons of the Bill state that it provides for the establishment in Mombasa of a Kenya Indian and Arab company. If the provisions of the Bill become law, it is intended forthwith to establish the company, and the expenditure involved in the creation of such a unit will be approximately £650 (capital) and £600 (annually recurrent).

The company shall be under the supreme command of the Commander, Northern Brigade, King's African Rifles, and local Governor for the organisation, discipline and efficiency of the company. The officers of the company shall be commissioned by the Governor.—United Press.

COLLAPSE OF CHINESE DOLLAR

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla:—

"The attention of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has been drawn to the situation created by the collapse of the Chinese Dollar. This has led to a decline in the price of goods imported from China to India, and consequently a sudden fall in the Indian prices of goods in respect of which competition from Chinese imports exists. For instance, in the case of yarn, the Committee understand that Indian prices have gone down by about ten per cent. The Committee request that the Government of India will be pleased to give this matter their immediate attention and take such steps by the imposition of necessary countervailing duties, or otherwise to counteract the effect of Chinese depreciated currency on Indian trade and industry. The Committee request Government's early action in the matter."

FIRE IN PRINCESS STREET

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A small fire broke out to-day in a hatters' shop, opposite Princess Street Police Station, at Carnac Road, and goods worth Rs. 700 were burnt down. The fire was put out in quick time, by the timely appearance of fire engines.

Control Of Motor Transport In Provinces

Problems Before Advisory Council Which Meets In Simla

SIMLA, July 26.

Model rules under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, will be an item on the agenda for the fourth meeting of the Transport Advisory Council to be held in Simla to-morrow.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Clow, Member in-charge of Communications, will preside while Mr. K. G. Mitchell, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India (Roads) will act as Secretary.

The Council will also deal with the standardisation of additional road signs, and statistics relating to motor vehicles and traffic accidents. Provincial Boards of Communications and Transport is another item on the agenda.

The Council will be asked to consider certain questions arising out of the increasing cost of control of motor transport due to the increase in the number of vehicles and to the better control required by the new Act. The appointment of a technical committee for the period up to the next meeting of the Council will also be taken up.

The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaroyan (Madras), the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie (Bombay), the Hon'ble Maharaja Srishchandra Nandy (Bengal), the Hon'ble Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim (U.P.), the Hon'ble Malik Khizar Hayat Khan (Punjab), the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Bharuka (C. P.), the Hon'ble Mr. N. C. Vazirani (Sind), Mr. S. K. Roy (Bihar), Mr. K. E. L. Pennel (Assam) and Mr. J. S. A. Selwyn (N. W. F. Province) along with their advisers will attend the Council.—United Press.

CONGRESS MINISTERS CONFER

SIMLA, July 26.

The "United Press" learns that five out of the eight Congress Ministers in charge of the Public Works Department will participate in the meeting of the Central Transport Advisory Council which commences to-morrow. The Orissa, Bihar and Frontier Ministers have telegraphically communicated their inability to come. The Chief Engineers from all provinces are coming.

To-day the five Congress Ministers met in the room of the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Bombay Minister, and informally discussed the agenda before the Council, especially the draft rules under the Motor Vehicles Act proposed to be issued after being approved of.—United Press.

NURIE MEETS CLOW

SIMLA, July 26.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, P.W.D. Minister, Bombay, met Sir A. G. Clow, Communications Member, Government of India, to-day and discussed special problems relating to the presidency. These relate to the opening of a B.B. & C. I. bridge as also Bombay's claim for larger grants from the road fund.

It appears the Bombay Government claim that their Bombay-Nasik road and Bombay-Poona road are being used by other provinces, the number of lorries from which average 500 monthly. They state that the opening of Bombay-Ahmedabad road would open Sind and Rajputana to road traffic, and accordingly want larger grants from the Central Road Fund than Rs. 5,00,000 a year.—United Press.

CONGRESS MINISTERS TO SEE VICEROY

SIMLA, July 26.

The "United Press" learns that all the five Congress Ministers, who have arrived here in connection with the meeting of the Central Transport Advisory Council, will interview H.E. the Viceroy during their stay to-morrow and the day after.—United Press.

Digboi Strike Inquiry

Dispute Referred To Conciliation Board

SHILLONG, July 26.

His Excellency the Governor of Assam has referred the dispute between the Assam Oil Company and the Digboi Labour Union to a board of conciliation, says a Gazette Extraordinary published to-day.

Mr. K. K. Hazra, I.C.S., will constitute the said Board, the terms of reference of which are (1) to recommend time and method of re-employment of the strikers under the oil company and (2) to explore the possibilities of a settlement regarding any outstanding matters still in dispute between the Company and the Labour Union.—United Press.

BOMBAY'S SYMPATHY FOR DIGBOI STRIKERS

That the political importance of the Digboi Strike was that it was the fight of Indian Labour against entrenched foreign capital, and was therefore also a fight against imperialism was the view expressed by Mr. M. N. Roy at a public meeting at Jinnah Hall on Wednesday.

He described the hardships and the courage of the 10,000 workers in the oil-fields of Assam who had struck work, and appealed to the public to send relief to the strikers. They were fighting against terrific odds, and unless they got outside help, they would be starved out.

In this connection, he criticised the Assam Ministry who did not show sufficient firmness, and the A.-I.C.C., which would not sponsor a resolution appealing to the P.C.C.'s to help the strikers.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, on behalf of the B.P.T.U.C., expressed his sympathy with the strikers and said that it was unfortunate that such a worthy cause had elicited so little public response.

TRAWLERS FOR ANTI-SUBMARINE WORK

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. Shakespeare in the House of Commons confirmed the decision to purchase additional trawlers for conversion for naval use. He added that the number would probably be about eighty. Mr. Shakespeare added that these particular trawlers were not for minesweeping, but for anti-submarine work.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 26.—The House of Commons adopted the third reading of the Members Fund Bill designed to provide pensions for members, ex-members and their widows. The fund will be self-contributory and will entail no expense to the exchequer.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

Butterfly Hunting

No, this is not a little joke. You have heard of elephant hunting and tiger shooting, but it is as exciting, sometimes, to go butterfly hunting.

Especially if you take a hint from Miss Evelyn Cheeseman and go to Papua.

Life can never be dull in Papua, not for an Englishman, and certainly not for an Englishwoman. You have only to read Miss Cheeseman's story: "The Two Roads of Papua" to realise that going to that amazing land with a butterfly net is as thrilling as lion hunting in Kenya.

It is a land where savages abound, a spot where cannibals are still to be found, if only now and then. It is a spot where there are boiling rivers to cross—a slippery trunk 20 feet above the bubbling stream the only bridge. It is a land of strange insects and curious plants, a land where, as Miss Cheeseman vividly remembers, one may come upon leech territory, as revolting and frightening a scene as one could ever set eyes on. There, stretching away before her, were millions upon millions of leeches, heaving horribly. They were on every leaf, on every trunk.

But Miss Cheeseman went marching through them or over them.

She fell in with wild people and had innumerable adventures, but she never forgot to look for butterflies; and nothing could deter this brave and single-minded woman, who was sent out on behalf of the British Museum.

MINISTERS MOBILISE FOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from page 1)

meet you to-night on the eve of the coming half-week or the week-end which is going to usher in the 1st of August, which as I said the other day, is a day of all days, because Bombay is going to be dry on that day. We are beginning a new era. Some people say that on that day, Bombay is going to be visited by a calamity. They are praying against it. We are praying for the day because we know that it is the day of deliverance. It is the day of deliverance not merely for you who have been enthusiastic workers in this cause. It is not merely a day of deliverance to the poor worker who was poisoned in order that Government and liquor trade might make money, but a day of deliverance for those who believe that drink is absolutely necessary. They require deliverance, and we hope that Bombay will be able to deliver them soon from that kind of obsession.

PROHIBITION MACHINERY

When we started this work three months ago, we came to the conclusion that it was no use merely having an official preventive machinery. After all, Prohibition is also a moral programme, and therefore we must not forget the co-operation of all those people who are willing to offer it to us and we made our appeal to all persons who believe in this cause. In such a short time as three months, we have been able with the help of my friend, Mr. Dongre, to put into motion a large machinery of voluntary workers of which Bombay can be proud. Between the islands of Bombay and Salsette there are no less than 900 volunteers who have been enrolled, and are now working in the cause of Prohibition. There are between 140 and 150 sub-divisional officers. We have divided these two islands into several sub-divisions, and by now, about the same number of sub-divisional committees have come into existence headed by respectable citizens like my friend, the ex-Sheriff, Mr. Bahadurji. There are also chawl and moholla committees whose number is something in the neighbourhood of 800 and you will admit that in such a short time—and I do not think that we started in right earnest before the 1st of May this organisation has come into being, which is record that Bombay alone is able to put forward. Therefore I confess to being very proud of your achievements. I hope this achievement will lead to a further achievement that you will carry out not merely by the rigours of law, which the police do, but by methods of non-violence to bring back those who have been stranded from the field of prohibition for so many years.

DANGER OF ILLICIT DISTILLATION

The task before the Committees which have been appointed so far is not very difficult, if they work at it with sustained enthusiasm. After all the bulk of the people of the city are Hindus and Muslims who by religion, by tradition and by habit are against drink. All that the committees have got to do is to keep in touch with the chawl and moholla committees and to see that the people may not go astray, that they will not be tempted to go and have illicit drinks. Shops will be closed and the opportunities of drink disappear, and the only temptation for them is just lapse into illicit distillation. And for that purpose if you create the proper atmosphere in the city and keep up the sustained enthusiasm, the work is not difficult at all.

DUTY OF VOLUNTEERS

Then the work of the Prohibition volunteers. Do not think that because you are in a uniform, and because you are drilling, therefore you become soldiers or policemen or that you cease to belong to the army of non-violence. Your main task is not to catch thieves. Your main work is not to shadow people. But your main work is to maintain an atmosphere of enthusiasm for Prohibition. You have to remain in constant contact with your chawl and moholla committees; you have got to supply to them literature which the Propaganda Board will supply. You have to go to the faltering; you have got to go the weak and keep up spirit. Encourage ladies to co-operate with you. In the noble cause of Prohibition, none can help you as the noble piece of God's creation, woman. Woman is the staunchest and greatest supporter of Prohibition. Once the man puts his wages into the hands of his wife or mother, he will never go to drink. Therefore encourage women to join in larger numbers. Tell them to appeal to their fathers, husbands and sons.

Then there is the task of the sub-divisional officer. The first work of the sub-divisional officer is not to treat himself as a sort of superintendent of his division, but to make friends with his brother guards; to keep in constant touch with the committees and take upon himself all the difficult work. Remember that our work is all voluntary and part time; that volunteers and committees have to spend the best part of their time in making money. But being a sub-divisional officer his responsibility is greater. He must see that after all, neither the G. O. C. nor any other authority can look after all the sub-divisions. The sub-divisional officer must stand responsible for every drunkard in his sub-division. If anybody drinks in his sub-division, it is his fault and no-body else's. He is the high priest of Prohibition in his sub-division. It is for him to see that his followers do not make mistakes; do not fail. Let us call him the clergyman of the sub-division. Let him become the teacher and if necessary a stern father, but an indulgent father. Let him become the son also of the sub-division because they will kick him, abuse him; but just like a son who has to do his duty, similarly he will have to carry on.

DIGNITY OF DISCIPLINE.

In the city of Bombay there are small islands—what I would call wet islands. Generally in the sea, the sea is wet the islands are dry. In Bombay city, two islands are dry and some are wet. Do not try to bring the wet islands into dryness by sudden methods. Do not think you are the leader of the army of occupation. These wet champions or victims of wet are misguided souls who are to be one over. It is in that spirit alone that I invite the sub-divisional officers to proceed with their work. In this work they should get every assistance. I ask the guards to remember that because the sub-divisional officer is there he need not consider himself his inferior. But he must also appreciate the dignity of discipline. You must remember that as between us—Ministers for instance, we are men all equal brought together, for this common work, but yet between ourselves, Dr. Gilder is the President and I am the Vice-President, and my sense of discipline must always carry me to obeying his orders. So also among the Ministers, Balasaheb Kher is the Prime Minister. We may be equal in other spheres of life. So far as the ministry and Government is concerned, he is the chief. There is no indignity in obeying a man who is your chief. That is all the guards must remember. The sub-divisional officers must also remember that they must take orders from Mr. Dongre as the police take from the Commissioner of Police. That must be the voluntary spirit. If you disobey, you will not be dismissed; you will not be punished. But you will be asked politely to go out.

VOLUNTEERS' ASSURANCE

Dr. Bhaskar Patel in the course of his speech said: "You know why this evening we have gathered here. Total Prohibition is to be enforced in the city on the 1st August. The organisation on behalf of the Government is honorary and unique. We want to assure both the Ministers present here that the organisation is so thorough that everything will go according to the plan as we have devised it—let me assure them on your behalf that everything will be according to the plan."

AHMEDABAD'S EXAMPLE

Winding up the proceedings of the Conference, the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder said:—

"Before concluding, I would just say a word. In Ahmedabad, when we introduced Prohibition the officers were sceptic. When I asked them after six months' work, they said that Prohibition in Ahmedabad would not have achieved the success it had, but for the voluntary work of the non-officials, and it is up to you that we look forward for making Prohibition a glorious success in Bombay."

PARSIS' HYMN OF HATE

(Continued from page 1)

he continued, was constitutional and based upon justice and would continue even after August first.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

Mr. A. D. Shroff moved another resolution recommending that "no social relation should be maintained with the Hon. Dr. Gilder by any Parsi or anybody of Parsis" as he refused to resign in spite of the vote of no-confidence passed against him by the Parsi voters of the Bombay North Constituency and as he "initiated the policy of prohibition in defiance of the opinion of the community, damaging the community's interests."

Mr. A. D. Shroff said that such a resolution for social boycott was unusual in the history of the community. It was their most regrettable duty to take such action against Dr. Gilder, who was mainly responsible for the policy of prohibition, which was economically disastrous to the interests of the community.

Another resolution condemned the taxation policy of the Bombay Government as unfair and oppressive.

Dr. Miss Jerbanu Mistri, Mr. A. Munshi, Mr. M. E. Joshi and others also spoke on the occasion.

All the resolutions were passed unanimously.

TRIPURI REACTS ON OVERSEAS INDIANS

(Continued from page 6)

mistakes. Free lance journalists who have admitted their personal irresponsibility and impurities were encouraged indirectly to sabotage the prestige and popularity of the Princes and the great natural affinity of national kinship and history was allowed to decay so that the princely order, always sympathetic in the early beginning of the present century to the progress of the nation towards social health and political democracy, was entirely estranged from the nationalist movement and national leaders. It ought to have been seen from the very start that India could never have been divided into twain. The Princes ought never to have been treated as anything separate from the general mass of Indian humanity and without involving them in a direct national struggle till an opportune moment arose, they should have been taken along the path of national reconstruction and federation by the Congress in the same way as popular opinion in Japan carried along with it the various feudatory chiefs.

Wrong Policy.

Even during the last year, the Congress permitted small centres of insufficient vitality to develop sporadically all over Indian India. The first principle of all policy, that no struggle should be commenced without a highly reasonable chance of success was throughout violated and the other equally necessary and sound that a struggle, once commenced must never be suspended was adopted without consulting those most involved. When the banner was unfurled at the end of the last year against Indian states, a wave of hope and energy swept over those Indians overseas who belonged to the various Indian units and who had made their homes in British colonies years ago in order to wait patiently till the day arrived when the unity of interests between their rulers and themselves was again in evidence. Funds poured in from across the seas, and messages of sympathy and inspiration flashed across every hour of the day during December. To-day, every mail brings here harrowing details of bureaucratic tyranny exercised ruthlessly over a vast Princely area without any publicity, without any redress. The struggle should not have been begun, it should have been known that we were not matched for guerilla warfare in a country which from very ancient times Hindu and Mohammedan statesmen organised specially to control guerilla rebellions and disorders. The influence of the Congress so far in the Indian States has been to divide and so effectively divide as never to be able to bring them together for purposes of reconstruction. The position in the States to-day is extreme—it must be one of complete surrender or of undiluted revolution. As undiluted revolution has no chances of success, the States people must completely surrender, just as the French surrendered to the Bourbon after the Napoleonic failure.

A SHORT STORY

Lesser Of Two Evils

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

Every one thought Harriet Parsons had more sense than to marry Barnaby Bench. Barnaby was the laziest man alive. He lived on the farm out on the Sleepy Hollow road that he had inherited from his folks. It was a good farm, the best in the country. But Barnaby let most of it go to waste. He had a small income from a trust fund, left to him by his father who knew Barnaby's ways and had decided that a trust fund was far wiser than leaving the money in one lump sum.

Barnaby hired old Mrs. Pitman to keep house for him, and he lived a happy, contented and idle life. He was a lovable character. He never worried about anything, and he always had an attentive ear for any one wishing to pour out their woes. He went fishing in the summer and hunting in the winter and never failed to appear of a Saturday night to join the gossiping group about the stove in Miller's General Store. Sometimes he went to sleep in his chair and more than once Joe Miller let him remain all night, because Barnaby was too lazy to rouse himself and walk home.

Yes, every one thought prim Harriet Parsons had more sense than to marry a lavy good-for-nothing like Barnaby. She was an efficient, capable, buxom woman of 30 odd, an excellent cook, a fastidious house-keeper. She could have had her choice of any of a dazen countryside swains. But she rejected them all, encouraged Barnaby in his slow, indifferent courtship, and when one day in a fit of rashness he laughingly said they ought to get married sometime, she snapped him up and set the day for the nuptials.

Folks shook their heads and wondered how it would all turn out. Living with a lazy, shiftless good-for-nothing like Barnaby would drive Harriet crazy. The marriage couldn't last.

The fact of the matter was that Barnaby didn't figure it would last either. He had a secret fear of Herriet. of having her living at the farm, interrupting his pleasant, contented existence. But he'd committed himself, and there was no backing out now.

So they were married and Herriet moved out to the farm with all her goods and chattels. First off she fired old Mrs. Pitman, who seemed glad enough to be relieved of the responsibility of looking out for a shiftless unappreciative soul like Barnaby.

Then she proceeded to arrange the house to suit her own tastes, and she wildly suggested that Barnaby spend a little less time

He went fishing in the summer and hunting in the winter.

sleeping and more time making the farm productive. Next spring she declared, he could plow the lower lot and raise potatoes. And the year after that he could cultivate the west lot and sow it to corn. In no time at all, she said with a gleam in her eyes, they'd have the richest producing farm in the land.

Barnaby groaned at the prospect and made a secret resolve that nothing of the sort would happen. He'd begin at once to show Herriet that he didn't intend to change his mode of living. So Barnaby became lazier than ever, and for a man of his talents this was easy. He lay abed an hour later of mornings. He'd tell Harriet he was going down to the south pasture for berries, and she'd find him asleep beneath a tree. He'd go out in the barn to milk, and doze for hours on the stool.

Surprisingly, Barriet didn't complain. When she wanted things done she did them herself. The summer passed. Fall came, then winter. Snow lay on the land. The little farmhouse was snug and warm. Now there were no chores but the milking and feeding, and Harriet did most of these. Barnaby was content. The kitchen was always warm when he came down mornings; his wife was an excellent cook.

Then one blustery January day, Barnaby awoke and came down to the kitchen to dress and found it cold. The fire was out, Harriet was gone. Grumbling, as much annoyed as he ever could be, Barnaby built up a fire and cooked himself some breakfast. He expected Harriet would be back, but she didn't come. Driven at last by the lowing of the unmilked cows, he went to the barn to milk and feed the stock.

Returning, he found the kitchen had cooled again, and he had to build up the fire. At noon he was forced to cook his own victuals. At night he went to milk and feed the stock again.

Two days passed and Harriet didn't return. Barnaby was miserable. Then he thought of old Mrs. Pitman. Perhaps Harriet had gone for good and he could get Mrs. Pitman to return and keep him comfortable and warm. The thought pleased him. It would be nice returning to his old way of living.

So he called on Mrs. Pitman. But she refused. Harriet, it seemed, had been ahead of him. He called on several other women in town. But it was always the same. He was married now. Nobody felt they had the right to enter his house and take over.

Barnaby scratched his head. This was a dilemma and a serious one. Harriet was the only one in the entire village he could call upon.

So at last he went to Harriet. Harriet was pleasant and kind. Of course she'd return if he wanted her to.

They went back to the farm and Harriet gently suggested that Barnaby take over the milking and feeding. He complied, because he had his suspicions of what would happen if he didn't. A week later he experimented by remaining an extra hour in bed. When at length he came downstairs the kitchen was cold, the breakfast uncooked.

So Barnaby begged Harriet to return once more, and now he does all the chores, and this spring he is ploughing up the lower lot. Working, he has decided, is the lesser of the two evils. Harriet too is contented, and now no one condemns her for lack of sense in marrying Barnaby, for the Bench farm is the richest producing farm in the state.

Mahadeo Desai For Calcutta

Will He Succeed In Inducing Prisoners To Give Up Strike?

ABBOTTABAD, July 26.

Gandhiji, accompanied by his party, motored to Taxila this morning where he will board the Frontier Mail, reaching Wardha on July 28. On the way Gandhiji will break journey at Delhi for a few hours.

Mahatma Gandhi was seen off by Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, Qazi Ataullah Khan, the Education Minister and Rai Saheb Permanand, his Abbottabad host. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is accompanying him up to Taxila.

Mr Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Private Secretary, is proceeding straight to Calcutta to seek an interview with the hunger-strikers and induce them to give up hunger-strike.

Mr. Desai is taking with him Mahatma Gandhi's message to the hunger-strikers to abandon hunger-strike, assuring them that he was doing his utmost for the fulfilment of their demands.

Mr. Desai is expected to stay at Calcutta for about a week.—A. P.

HUNGER-STRIKERS' LIFE IN DANGER

Bengal Government's Failure To Meet Public Opinion

Dr. K. B. Menon, Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, in a statement to the press on the hunger-strike of political prisoners in Bengal says:

The life of a hundred brave souls are hanging on the thin thread of chance in the prisons of Bengal.

For more than two years we have been urging and they have been waiting for their release. They should have been let out immediately after the introduction of Constitutional reforms. Bengal Ministers then trotted out innumerable imaginary reasons to detain them behind bars.

The release of detenus a year ago gave a conclusive reply to their fears of a recrudescence of terrorism in Bengal. Considerable pressure had to be used before the Government of Bengal could be even committed to the release of these detenus.

Nothing but good has come out of the release and it was hoped that the authorities would learn from the experience and release the rest of the political prisoners who have also abjured their faith in violence and expressed their desire to serve their country through the Congress.

If the test of true democracy is its response to pressure of public opinion, Bengal Government can hardly be said to have stood the test People all over India spontaneously demanded the speedy release of all political prisoners soon after the acceptance of office by popular ministers. Bengal Ministers have remained adamant. The prisoners in their desperation have decided on the fatal step.

Whatever opinion one may hold on hunger-strike it should not be allowed to prejudice the position. For their demand has the nation's support. Nay more their demand has been the nation's demand. It is not human nor is it politic to delay the decision. Time is of the essence. Bengal Government should release them forthwith, unconditionally.

SAVARKAR DEMANDS RELEASE

Wire To Viceroy And Huq

Mr. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha has wired to the Viceroy and Mr. Fazlul Huq, Prime Minister, Bengal, as follows:—

"Mahasabha feels much concerned at news that lives of Bengal political prisoners are in danger. Please order immediate release. Government will be responsible for loss of life."—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU FOR DACCA

Delivers Convocation Address To-day

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here this morning and was received at the railway station by prominent Congressmen.

She leaves for Dacca to-morrow to deliver the convocation address at the Dacca University on July 28.—A. P.

EXECUTIVE HEADS FOR LOCAL BODIES

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

It has been suggested in a Press report that the Bombay Government has decided upon the institution of the cadre system for the executive heads of the Local Bodies in the Province with a view to establishing a closer control over them.

The suggestion is incorrect inasmuch as Government is still awaiting the report of the Kale Committee which was specifically appointed by Government to go into the entire subject of the reorganisation of administration including the scheme of a cadre for the Local Bodies in the province and recommend to Government measures of reform.

That Committee is expected to submit its report to Goverenment not before September next. Any scheme of reform and reorganisation of Local Bodies will be considered by Government only on receipt of the report of the Kale Committee.

Jubbulpore Municipality To Be Dissolved

JUBBULPORE, July 26.

In view of the existing chaotic conditions in civic administration, Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Minister for Local Self-Government, has decided to dissolve the Jubbulpore Municipality to order fresh elections soon after the Adult Franchise Bill is passed by the Provincial Assembly.

In the meantime, the Minister has decided to appoint an advisory committee with an official as chairman to manage and improve the affairs of the Municipal Committee. This committee will not have any Municipal member on it.—United Press.

2,400 JUTE MILL WORKERS ON STRIKE

Pickets Arrested

CAWNPORE, July 26.

About 2,400 workers of the Juggilal Kamlapat Jute Mill have gone on strike to-day as a protest against the proposed retrenchment of 1,400 workers.

The notice of retrenchment was to come into force to-day but due to the intervention of the Government of the U. P. the Management are conducting negotiations with the Government at Lucknow with a view to ward off the strike.

As the negotiations are now in progress it was decided to extend the time of notice by 24 hours, but the labour leaders state that this decision was communicated to them too late for them to postpone the strike.

Picketing, in batches of five and less, is continuing near the mill area and only 800 workers have managed to enter the mill so far.

Twenty workers have been arrested for obstruction of loyal workers. Police have been posted in the mill area and the order under section 144 continues to operate.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Army or Navy, It's All the same to Mutt and Jeff

By BUD FISHER

I GOT ENOUGH OF YOU TRYING TO TELL ME HOW TO RUN THE NAVY!
WELL, EVERYONE HAS A RIGHT TO THEIR OPINION!
SUCH STUPIDITY! SUCH IMPUDENCE! ANSWERING BACK YOUR SUPERIOR OFFICER!
YOU DON'T HAVE TO SHOUT AT US LIKE THAT!
WE'RE NOT DEAF!
BAH! GET OUT OF MY SIGHT BEFORE I LOSE MY TEMPER AND THROW YOU IN THE JUG!
WHERE YOU GOING?
WE'RE MAD AT YOU!
WE'LL GET EVEN -- YOU'LL BE SORRY!
OH, WE HAD WORDS WITH THE ADMIRAL, SO WE QUIT!
JOIN THE ARMY
6-19

"Nira" Yields New Fine Sugar

GREAT NEWS FOR TOOTH-SOME PEOPLE

Plans To Remove Unemployment: Police Arrangements For Prohibition Work

Large-scale relief schemes for those, who will be thrown out of employment due to the enforcement of Prohibition in the City and Suburbs from August 1 are to be undertaken by the Government of Bombay.

Assistance to toddy tappers, who might like to go back to their villages, employment of tappers in "Gur" factory to be started by Government as also in forest work, road-making, etc., grant of Free-ships and half free-ships to the children of those, who will become unemployed, are among the items of relief which the Government have expressed their readiness to undertake.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS

Meanwhile the elaborate police arrangements for the launching of prohibition have been completed. It is understood that in addition to the 70 Police officers and 600 Police constables specially trained and drafted for the work, about 400 more police constables are awaiting training. Government have decided to draw a definite line of demarcation between the duties of the Excise Police and those of the City Police in the matter of assignment of Prohibition work.

Detection of crimes, it is learnt will be done by the city and special police. The Excise Police will be confined to the issue of permits and cognate matters.

STORAGE OF "NIRA"

It is reliably understood that negotiations for the scientific storage of "Nira" are proceeding with several keepers of restaurants in the city. In the meantime, the Haffkine Institute, the Research Laboratory of the Department of Industries, and the Government Technological Institute are actively conducting researches to find fresh uses for "Nira," so that the liquid remaining unconsumed may be properly utilised.

Happy news awaits the citizens with a "sweet tooth" of Bombay in "the birth of a new sugar" at the Industrial Research laboratory, Bombay, which has been announced by the Government. It appears that scientists conducting researches, suddenly stumbled across a new process of manufacturing sugar by vacuum drying of "Nira." The Government in a press note describing the qualities of this new product speak of "its clusive aroma and its pleasing opalescent colour."

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Government have released the following press note regarding the scheme of unemployment which they are going to undertake:—

Government is anxious to render as such assistance as is possible to people, who will be thrown out of employment because of the coming into force of Prohibition from the 1st August, 1939.

A special Officer has already been appointed to register the names of people who are in need of such relief and Government will try to assist the people, who are so registered, in a number of ways, some of which are indicated below.

It is needless to say that unemployment in this country is a chronic condition of a large number of people because of intense poverty. Government is trying in a number of ways to increase the productive capacity of the people. Prohibition is itself one of such measures. It is, however, impossible to assist all people who are suffering from unemployment, not due to the bringing in of Prohibition, however desirable that may be. For those, who are thrown out of employment as a result of the abolition of liquor shops and the enforcement of Prohibition, Government will make every effort to provide employment in the following occupations:

NEW OCCUPATIONS

In some cases toddy tapping is a seasonal occupation, the tapper returning to his village during the off season. If any tappers wish to return to their villages, assistance will be given to them by providing them with fares to go back.

A number of tappers can be employed for tapping 'nira' for sale after it is neutralised; but their number will depend on the number of people, who are willing to consume 'nira.' Others can be employed in a factory which Government has decided to start for making 'gul,' sugar and other products out of toddy juice under the guidance of experts. For others, Government can offer employment in any one of the following occupations: (1) forest work viz., making roads, charcoal burning and other occupations connected with forest industry, (2) building work, road-making, etc., (3) village industries, such as hand-pounding of rice, manufacture of jaggery, spinning, carding and weaving for which due training will be given. Other schemes are also under preparation.

OFFER OF LANDS.

In a Press Note issued some time ago, Government has also referred to a scheme for offering lands for cultivation to people who are willing to settle as cultivators on un-cultivated lands. For details of this scheme, such as initial expenses, exemption from payment of assessment for some years, etc., information will be supplied by the Employment Officer.

Government also desires to provide work for such people as are willing to undertake cattle-breeding and dairy-farming. Provision of cattle including sheep and the other necessary things for starting the work is being made and particulars can be obtained from the Employment Officer.

The Bombay Hotel-keepers' Association has offered to absorb a large number of workers as clerks, waiters and assistants in their shops and it is expected that a fairly large number of people will find this work congenial.

For people who have been in the clerical line, Government has issued instructions to employ them in the Police, Excise and in other Government and semi-Government departments in preference to other applicants.

APPEAL TO INDUSTRIALISTS.

Government has also appealed to Industrialists, Factory owners and other employers of clerical labour to give preference to such applicants. In order to afford immediate assistance, however, the following temporary measures of relief will be adopted:

(1) Free-ships and half free-ships and scholarships will be provided for the children of those who have been thrown out of employment owing to the abolition of the liquor traffic and bringing in of Prohibition, if they are unable to pay for the education of their children;

(2) In deserving cases, free accommodation will be secured for as many as possible in Government chawls and other Government buildings for a period not exceeding 6 months, and where such accommodation is not available, small grants will be made available towards payment of house rent. Free medical relief will be provided for such unemployed persons and their families. Persons thrown out of employment owing to the abolition of the liquor trade and enforcement of Prohibition are advised to apply to the Prohibition Employment Officer, Old Custom House, stating all particulars for registration.

BIRTH OF A NEW SUGAR

New Surprise From 'Nira'

The scientific investigation initiated by the Government of Bombay into the composition of Nira (unfermented cocoanut palm juice) has revealed the unsuspected but remarkable fact that it possesses considerable food and nutrition values. The Director of the Haffkine Institute is of the opinion that it should be possible to make out of Nira a very refreshing and wholesome drink.

While efforts are being concentrated on the problem of improving the flavour and palatability of Nira as a non-alcoholic beverage, in the Industrial Research Laboratory of the Department of Industries, Bombay, a line of experiments on Nira has been initiated, which has taken a totally different but novel direction. In this Laboratory, Nira has been subjected to the process of vacuum drying with the most interesting and promising results.

Nira so dried by evaporation in vacuum has yielded a rich brown sugar having a very delicious flavour and subtle taste, which are peculiarly all its own and people who have tasted Nira Sugar have been most agreeably surprised by its "toothsomeness," its elusive aroma and its pleasing opalescent colour. It is also felt that Nira Sugar should find a considerable vogue in the confectionery and allied trade which will be benefitted by its use.

The Department of Industries is pursuing the experiment vigorously to its logical conclusion and it is hoped that it should be possible to commence operations on the manufacture of Nira Sugar at least on a semi-industrial scale very shortly. The production of such sugar on an industrial scale may be expected to mitigate unemployment to some extent among the ex-toddy-tappers.

Use Of Liquor In Parsi Religious Ceremonies

All Suggestions Of Panchayat Accepted By Government

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay writes:—

The following correspondence between the Government of Bombay and the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds and Properties, Bombay, is published for information.

The Bombay Government communicated to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds and Properties on July 24 the following resolution regarding the use of sacramental liquor:

"Government understands that (a) Zoroastrians use liquor chiefly in the following ceremonies: Afringan, Farokhshey, Baj, Satum.

(b) Ceremonies mostly take place in fire temples but some people prefer to have the ceremony in their houses.

(c) The amount of liquor used is about 2 oz. at each ceremony.

"For ceremonies in fire temples, the Commissioner will issue a monthly authorisation to the chief priest or managing trustee of the temple on his requisition, recommended by such member of the community as has been approved by the Government under order 21 (c).

"For ceremonies in private houses an authorisation will be issued every month by the Commissioner to the head of the family on his requisition recommended as above.

COUNTRY LIQUOR DEPOTS.

Until further orders, foreign liquor will be available from any person or firm holding a vendor's licence on presentation of the authorisation. Country liquor will be available at the following depots:

(1) Excise Station, opposite Victoria Station, behind "Times" Office.

(2) Central Excise Station, Sandhurst Bridge.

(3) Hemp Drugs Depot, Tardeo Road.

(4) Hemp Drugs Depot, near Dadar Station."

In reply, the Joint Secretary of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds and Properties wrote on July 26 as follows:

"With reference to your letter dated 24-7-39, (No. 317-C/39) addressed to my Trustees and the copy of the Resolution of Government regarding Rules for Sacramental use of liquor amongst Zoroastrians sent therewith, I have been instructed by my Trustees to reply as follows:—

"Without prejudice to the community's rights as stated in the Representation dated 24th April, 1939, communicated to you by the Parsi Prohibition Protest Committee, my Trustees express their thanks to Government for having kindly consulted them and complied to some extent with the wishes of the community as regards permits for the use of liquor in religious ceremonies. As regards suggesting names of Officers my Trustees recommend, as desired by Government, the following three names as Punchayat Officers who are willing to act under clause 21C of Government's Resolution (Revenue Department, No. 374/39) of 14th July, 1939:—

Dr. J. F. Bulsara, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.,

Mr. Fardunji Maneckji Pavri, B.A.,

Mr. Ruttonji Ardeshir Wadia.

The signatures of any one of them will be sufficient for recommending requisitions for Sacramental use of liquor by Parsis.

CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

In the Rules and Regulations my Trustees have to suggest the following changes for the proper and convenient working of the Scheme which, we hope, will be conceded by Government:—

In Rule 2, lines 2-3 in place of the words "to the chief priest or managing trustee of the temple" use the words "to the Panthaki or Panthakis working therein." In line 3 between the words "on his" and "requisition," add the words "or their."

The reason for this is that although in most of the Agiaris (fire temples); the persons working are the Chief Priests or Panthakis of the Agiaris with their assistants, in the Atashbehrams (Chief fire temples) and in a few Agiaris there is not only one Panthaki but several who independently perform ceremonies for their clients. It will be necessary to supply them the required quantities of liquor.

In Rule 3 after the words "head of the family" in lines 2-3, insert the words "or the Panthaki or Mobed performing the ceremony or ceremonies on his behalf."

ALL SUGGESTIONS ACCEPTED.

The reason for this is obvious. Some laymen perform the ceremonies themselves in their homes while in the cases of some a Panthaki or Mobed may be called to perform the ceremonies on the laymen's behalf in their home.

Your letter to us implies that a Register of ceremonies and the use of wine therein will have to be maintained by every Panthaki. Under the circumstances, it will be as well that the Rules may provide for the keeping of such a Register in some such words as, "Any Panthaki or Mobed to whom a permit is issued shall keep a Register of the ceremonies performed daily in which liquor is used and show it when demanded by the Punchayat Officer."

The Under Secretary, Revenue Department has sent the following reply on behalf of the Government on July 26:—

"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. Pr. 311 of 1939, dated 26th July, 1939, and to inform you that Government is pleased to accept all the suggestions contained in it. A resolution embodying these changes will issue to-morrow."

MUNSHI ON PROHIBITION

Unflinching Faith In Gandhiji's Gospel

In his speech delivered at a meeting of the students of the Ram Narayan Ruia College, Bombay, on 24th instant, Mr. K. M. Munshi stated:

The 1st of August is drawing nigh when a new era will dawn in Bombay, when the city's struggle against an age-old scourge would have achieved a singular triumph.

On the 1st of August, the chains of this slavery will snap. But we are told that we should pursue the path of moral persuasion, not of legislative sanction. Here again you will observe the cloven hoof of the tempter. But with liquor shops open, with liquor advertisements staring us every hour of our life, with clubs, the accepted homes of fashion, living on liquor profits, with snobs claiming respectability for the drinker, how can moral persuasion succeed? The argument of the "wet" champions is that you must make people moral not by suppressing licensed places of vice and crimes, but by providing for them every opportunity to indulge in immorality!

But a new argument was brought forward yesterday. It was stated that the economic structure of the country rests on an adjustment of agriculture, industry, commerce and drink. If we did not drink, agriculture would collapse, industry would wither and commerce fly away.

Let us, therefore, not hesitate. Bombay is making a great experiment which Dadabhai and Tilak wanted to make,—which Gandhiji inspires us to make. The world is watching it with fear, wonder and faith. The liquor traders and the lover of drink fear that it may succeed. the foreigners wonder whether it will succeed; but the people—the Hindus, the Muslims, who have maintained the Indian tradition—have the faith that it will succeed. And God willing, we shall not faith.

PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA AT THANA

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 26.

An unusually large crowd of all classes of people was present at the Thana Vegetable Market to hear the lecture on "Prohibition" delivered yesterday by Mr. N. T. Kelkar the Joint Divisional Officer for Prohibition work. The lecture was made interesting with the aid of magic lantern slides. Mr. D. B. Tamhane, Secretary, Thana District Congress Committee spoke explaining the benefits which would accrue from Prohibition.

Chairmanship Of Tilak Day Meeting

BOMBAY, July 26.

A correspondent writes:—

A batch of Maharashtra youths in Bombay has decided to challenge the presidential election of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the public meeting at the Azad Maidan on 1st August, at 6 p.m. Mr. L. G. Thatte of the Hindu Rakshak Dal, is going to lead the batch.

Financing Agriculture

Rs. 7,00,000 For New And Old Schemes: Schemes Invited From Provinces

The Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at its meeting on Saturday last provided for the renewal of 19 schemes at a cost of Rs. 5,14,000 and allocated Rs. 114,700 to new agricultural and Rs. 1,52,000 to new animal husbandry schemes.

From the funds at their disposal the Governing Body provided for the annual standing charges of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and a grant to the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. Owing to paucity of funds at their disposal the Governing Body decided to extend the following schemes for about two years and not for the full period recommended by the Advisory Board.

DACCA SCHEME

Dacca University scheme of research on lateritic soils; Dacca University scheme of research on the nutrition of the rice plant; organic constituents of Indian soils—Professor Ghosh's scheme; Entomological survey in the Punjab and North West Frontier Province; Statistical Section of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Bombay Cold Storage of Fruit Scheme; Bihar Fruit Scheme; United Provinces Fruit Scheme; Madras Fruit Scheme; Dry Farming Research Schemes in Madras, Bombay Hyderabad and the Punjab; Travancore research on diseases of coconut; Bihar Rice Research Scheme; Hyderabad Castor Crop Scheme, Brewing qualities of United Provinces Barleys; Madras Animal Nutrition Scheme; and Veterinary Investigation Officers.

The Governing Body also made allocations to the following new agricultural and animal husbandry schemes at a cost of Rs. 1,14,700 and Rs. 1,52,000 respectively:—

AGRICULTURE: Dry Farming Monograph; Grant-in-aid to Professor Mahalanobis for preparation of tables; training of an officer at Aberystwyth in methods of grassland improved for two years; Central Provinces Wheat Breeding Scheme; Baroda paddy research scheme.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: Chilka Fishery Scheme; Nagpur Helminthiasis scheme; Survey of Helminth Infection in India; Mysore Poultry Diseases Investigation Scheme; Madras, North West Frontier Province, Bombay, Orissa, the United Provinces and Bihar Poultry Diseases Investigating Schemes.

It was decided that all the existing rice research schemes due to expire on March 31, 1940 should be reviewed at the next meeting of the Standing Rice Committee and the Advisory Board to be held in November and December 1939 respectively and the further extension of the schemes would be considered in the light of their recommendation. The scheme of the Veterinary Investigation Officers was extended up to March 31, 1941. The question as to its further extension will be considered later. The Governing Body also approved in principle of the recommendation of the Advisory Board made on the basis of Sir Chunilal Mehta's resolution that with a view to translate the results of research into cultivator's practice, Provinces and States be requested to put up schemes of model projects on cultivators' holdings in homogeneous agricultural tracts.

Among other schemes to be financed out of special grants or general grants or general savings were the scheme for the survey of cold storage and transport in India for two years at a cost of Rs. 9,800 of the special grant for cold storage research, and the scheme for additional marketing staff for Orissa at a cost of Rs. 9,700 out of the savings in the grant for provincial marketing scheme.

The Governing Body recommended to the Central Government that it should take necessary action under Section 103 of the Government of India Act 1935, with a view to introduce central legislation to prevent the sale of adulterated fertilisers in India.

SUGGESTIONS APPROVED

The following suggestions of the Advisory Board were approved:—

The Directors of Agriculture might be authorised to utilise the material in the progress reports of the Council's schemes for their annual administration reports or other bulletins and pamphlets issued by them and that copies of the progress reports should be sent to technical workers and factories after they had been passed by the Advisory Board, making it clear that the results of the experiments were still incomplete, but they should not be made saleable publications. Abstracts should, however, be published from time to time and the final reports on the scheme should be saleable publications.

The Governing Body desired to convey to the Government of India their deep disappointment that their previous resolution asking that the recurring grant to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should be increased from Rs. 5 to 25 lakhs had not been accepted. They gave their approval to a scheme for the future financing of agricultural and animal husbandry research, and recommended that the scheme be forwarded to the Government of India for sanction.

SENTENCE ENHANCED IN DACOITY CASE

High Court's Order In Ahmedabad Reference

The reference made by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in the case of one Jiwa Raghuji came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court.

Jiwa was one of a persons tried by the Assistant Sessions Judge in connection with a dacoity which took place in the village of Amarwadi on June 25, 1938. The evidence showed that Koyaji, who was robbed by the dacoits, was struck by an arrow shot by Jiwa. He was convicted of dacoity with a deadly weapon under section 397 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge referred the case to the High Court, recommending that the minimum sentence of 7 years prescribed under the section should be awarded to the accused.

On behalf of the accused it was argued that it was not proved that there were five or more persons concerned in the offence, and, therefore, it could not be said that there was a dacoity.

JUDGMENT

Delivering judgment, their lordships observed that the Sessions Judge had acquitted 4 out of eight persons convicted by the Assistant Sessions Judge. But this was only because the evidence of identification was not sufficient against the four persons. There never was a question that the persons concerned in the offence were more than five persons.

Their lordships, therefore, held that Jiwa was rightly convicted under Section 397. That being so, the minimum sentence of 7 years prescribed for the offence under the Section should have been imposed on him.

Their lordships, therefore, enhanced the sentence from three to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. B. G. Thakor appeared for the accused and Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

HOW CAN I GET THROUGH THE DAY?

This feeling of impotence, of inability to cope with the daily round is due to loss of vitality and nervous force. Deal with it at once, before you become a confirmed invalid. Take Wincarnis, and get back your health and lost vitality! Wincarnis will put new blood, new energy, new life into you! Make you able to concentrate, to give your best on every occasion! You will work with a will and be fit and fresh at the end of the day!

YOU NEED THE WILL TO HEALTH

From the first glass, Wincarnis will restore confidence! Give you the will to health that ensures speedy recovery. That is where Wincarnis differs from ordinary medicines—it invigorates at once. Instantly, strength and energy return. You feel fit and ready for whatever the day may bring!

WINCARNIS

has helped thousands to health...

IT WILL HELP YOU, TOO!

Countless men and women have regained health and strength by the aid of Wincarnis. Impoverished blood has been enriched, frayed nerves restored, flabby muscles strengthened by this marvellous restorative. Benefit by their experience — Get a bottle and begin taking Wincarnis — today!

The unfailing body-builder specially prepared for this climate — Wincarnis, over 20,000 recommendations from medical men

Read this woman's experience

"WINCARNIS is certainly all that it is claimed to be. A few years ago I had a very serious illness and was rendered helpless for 5 months. On recovering, my one great mainstay was WINCARNIS. I did my best to keep on WINCARNIS all through convalescence, and my friends were astonished to find out how quickly I had regained my strength." Mrs. F. S.

FIT AND FRESH AT THE DAY'S END

IE/W/106

COLEMAN & CO. LTD. WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND

India's TEST Captain

"Abide Loyally By Choice Of Selection Committee"

Board Of Control President On Public Campaign In Favour Of Individuals

POONA.

Interviewed during his recent visit here in connection with the Anniversary celebrations of the Maharashtra Cricket Association —by a Press representative Dr. Subbaroyan, the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India expressed full hopes on the financial success of the forthcoming M.C.C. tour of India. He asserted that there had been a satisfactory response from the provincial associations.

Dr. Subbaroyan said that the Board of Control had emphasized to the M.C.C. the necessity for including a good number of front rank players in their team for India and he had no doubt that the M.C.C. Committee would do their best to meet India's request in the matter.

CAPTAINCY QUESTION

Referring to the question of India's captaincy, Dr. Subbaroyan was of opinion that while the public were entitled to advocate and back the claims of the individuals they fancied, the moment the selection committee announced their choice of a captain the public should stop their campaigns and loyally abide by the choice of the selection committee.

In England, he added, campaigns were conducted in the press in favour of the claims of particular individuals, but the public and the press cried a halt to all controversies the moment the official choice was announced and that choice was loyally accepted by the public.

LATE TOM HAYWARD

Death Removes Great Cricketing Personality

With the death—recently reported—of Tom Hayward, the England and Surrey cricketer one of the greatest and most colourful personalities of the game has been removed from the sporting world.

Hayward, who was born on March 29, 1871, had many notable batting performances to his credit during his first class career extending from 1893 to 1914, during which he made 43,518 runs at an average of 41.80, his highest score being 315. He was concerned in several outstanding first wicket partnerships.

UNPARALLELED FEAT

In 1907 in partnership with Jack Hobbs he accomplished a feat without parallel by making over 100 runs together for the first wicket of Surrey four times in one week. At the Oval they put on 106 and 125 against Cambridge University, and 117 and 105 against Middlesex at Lord's.

In 1909 in partnership with Hobbs, Hayward put on 352 runs for the first wicket of Surrey against Warwickshire; at Sydney in 1913, with A. C. Maclaren he put on 314 for the opening wicket against New South Wales, and in 1930, with Bobby Abel, made 246 for the first wicket of Surrey against Sussex.

For the Players against Gentlemen at the Oval in 1904 he made 203. Against visiting teams, he made 130 against Australia at Manchester in 1899 followed by 137 at the Oval.

For England against South Africa at Johannesburg in 1895-96 he scored 122 runs, and in the following season made 1,368 runs and took 114 wickets.

Hayward made two separate hundreds in a match three times, and during his career knocked up 104 centuries, 100 of which were made in England. In 1906 he compelled 13 centuries, four of which were made in successive innings.

He was also one of the few players who had made 1,000 runs in May. From April 16 to May 31, 1900, he scored 1,074 runs with an average of 97.63. Hayward scored 120 not out on April 16.

HORSEMANSHIP!

One of the Wight Rodes Riders—Britain's most daring horseman in action lifting an object from the ground while riding at full speed.

Athletics

AMERICA PREPARED FOR HELSINKI

New 'Coloured Star May *Be "Jesse Owens" Of* Coming Olympiad

The "Jesse Owens" of the coming Olympiad at Helsinki may be a Michigan University student by name of Bill Watson.

At a famous American meeting, recently, the coloured star threw the discuss 160 ft. 10 3/8 ins., put the shot 52 ft. 6 3/8 ins., and long-jumped 23 ft. 5 1/2 ins., each achievement being many feet more than the British native records.

Possibly he will be as sensational in the field events as Owens. Michigan also provides a runner in Warren Breidenbach, who has run a quarter mile in 47.6 seconds.

Every state and university is training up its best athletes for the Games, and the rivalry should produce a team fully up to scratch.

Joe Louis: whose 'earning' rate before his recent fight with Galento was £365 per second and at present stands at a modest £108 per second!

ROYALTY AT THE OVAL

First-Class Cricket Results

LONDON, July 26.

The King watched the West Indies match against Surrey at Oval this afternoon.

Worcestershire were upset today by the spinners of Verity and Robinson on a soft wicket. Perks retaliated and in one spell, he took four wickets for 20 runs in ten overs, three of which were maidens.

The Government's readiness to co-operate with sport is evidenced by B. Gomm, a twenty-year-old militiaman who was released from military duties to assist Somerset against Essex. It was his first appearance in county matches.

Farrimond, Lancashire wicket-keeper dismissed Brookes by his fiftieth catch of the season, Berry hit eight fours in his stay at the wicket of 190 minutes.

Glamorgan will be dispensing with the services of Davies and Mercer, two senior professionals at the end of the present season. Both have played for Glamorgan since 1923.

RESULTS

The following are results of First Class county cricket matches commenced to-day:—

Surrey v. West Indies at Oval: West Indies 331 for 4. (Victor Stollmeyer 73, Headley 93, Barrow 59 not out).

Warwickshire v. Sussex at Birmingham: Sussex 238. (James Langridge 62, Stainton 52, Mayer 6 for 50).

Warwickshire 5 for nil.

Worcestershire v. Yorkshire at Stour Bridge: Worcester 102. (Robinson 4 for 51, Verity 4 for 33) and 102 for 8.

Yorkshire 91. (Perks 4 for 20).

Hampshire v. Gloucestershire at Bournemouth: Gloucester 125 for 5.

Middlesex v. Derbyshire at Lords: Derbyshire 110. (Sims 8 for 32).

Middlesex 228 for 4. (Edrich 61, Compton 94 not out).

Lancashire v. Northamptonshire at Blackpool: Northants 332 for 6 (Brookes 55, Timms 83, James 55, Nelson 56 not out).

Glamorgan v. Leicestershire at Swansea: Leicester 216. (Berry 76, Mercer 7 for 67).

Glamorgan 120 for 2, (Dyson 53).

Somerset v. Essex at Wells: Essex 72, (Wellard 5 for 35, Andrews 4 for 34) and 72 for 2.

Somerset 51, (Stephenson 5 for 4).—Reuter.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, sanction was accorded, subject to the necessary sanction of Government, to excesses of expenditure over Budget grants under individual minor heads of account for the year 1938-39, and to carry forward to the current year the unspent capital grants of Rs. 4.39 lakhs of 1938-39

A reference from the Government of India regarding the procedure for allocation of expenditure between Capital and Revenue was considered and a draft reply approved detailing the principles adopted by the Bombay Port Trust in debating expenditure to Capital and Revenue.

In connection with the recent decision of the Trustees to avail themselves of the option to take from the contractors 20 per cent. more coal than the quantity stipulated in the contract for the current years, the Board approved the Chairman's proposal to request the contractors to deliver at once the extra-quantity in one lot, made up of Selected or First Grade coal, instead of spreading the deliveries over the whole year.

A 4-months' tenancy of the northern compartment of Wadi Bunder Warehouse was granted to General Motors (India) Ltd. for the storage of motor cars and accessories

"CULTIVATE COMMON CULTURE"

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation gave a talk on "Young India" under the auspices of the College Union last Saturday. Prof. C. Afonso presided.

Mr. Tricumjee in the course of his speech remarked, "We have no quarrels with Englishmen. It has always been our peculiar characteristic to welcome foreigners in this land. But we want them to stay as Indians and not as a dominating power. This is a great moral lesson that India gives to the world." The speaker wanted the youth of this land not to think in terms of careers and professions but in that of public service and national salvation. He saw good points not only in the two dominating cultures of this country, Hindu and Muslim, but also in the Christian Culture which has begun to play quite an important part in our social life. He asked the Indian Youth to evolve out of these varying cultures, a common Culture which should harm none and be at the same time a good contribution to human life and progress.

After the speech Mr. R. A. Zakeria proposed a vote of thanks to the guest of the evening.

Cricket

THE 'DON' TO LEAD AUSSIES IN NEW ZEALAND?

It is understood that the Australian Board of Control has approved the New Zealand Cricket Council's programme for the tour of the Australian team, of the Dominion, next year.

THREE TESTS

Three Tests will be played at Christ Church, Wellington and Auckland. The team will leave Sydney on February 5 and is due to play 6 matches against major associations and five against minor associations. The New Zealanders—assume that the 'Don', who has never played in their country before—will be skippering the Aussies.

Don Bradman: who is expected to lead the Australians in New Zealand next winter.

Turf

VALEDICTORY WINS GOODWOOD STAKES

LONDON, July 26.

The Goodwood Stakes run at Goodwood over a distance of two miles and three furlongs resulted as follows:—

VALEDICTORY (Nevett)	1
HIGH RANK (D. Smith)	2
BLACK SPECK (Carslake)	3

Eighteen ran.

The race was won by half a length. A short head separated the second and third.

The winner was trained by Rochfort.

Betting:—

100 to 9 Valedictory,

100 to 6 High Rank, and

100 to 7 Black Speck.—Reuter.

BENGAL GOVT. TO PROVIDE STADIUM FOR CALCUTTA

According to the correspondent of a well-known Calcutta daily the longfelt want of a Stadium at Calcutta will be met by the Government of Bengal probably before the next football season commences.

It is learnt that the scheme and other arrangements for the said Stadium are almost complete.

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

All-India Marathon Trial At Poona On Sunday

(BY LOOKER ON)

For the selection of India's representative for the Marathon Race which will be held in Greece in October next, the All-India trial will be staged at Poona on Sunday, August 6. Eighteen long-distance runners from various parts of the country have entered the tests and they are:—

Swami, Savekar, Pereira, Paes and Ghatkar from Bombay, Gokhale, Ghatpande, Andhrukar and Ptes. Tandy and Williams from Poona, K. R. Prasad and Tripathi from the United Provinces, Chajja Singh and Chota Singh from Patiala, Christian from Ahmedabad; Hinge from Aundh, and Mathias and Sampatt.

THE PROSPECTS

It appears that some of the provinces are not sending their representatives because of the time-limit fixed by the I.O.A. for the Race. I hope those who are going to compete will finish the distance well within the limit. At any rate the winner must have plenty of margin in hand. Otherwise he is not likely to come into the Marathon picture at all. I understand our enthusiastic Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, has agreed to be present at the start and the finish of the Race. That is sure to be a special incentive for the runners to out do one another at the winning post.

JEHANGIR KHAN'S DENIAL

For the umpteenth time, Mr. C. H. D. Sewell, the Sports Contributor of Bori Bunder, has been exposed about the unreliability of his news and views. His latest is about Dr. M. Jehangir Khan, the Indian Test Cricketer. Some time ago Mr. Sewell told the world that Jehangir Khan had denounced the captaincy of Vijay Merchant for all-India. "We want Merchant as a batsman, not as a captain," he was reported to have said. There was nothing inherently wrong in passing an opinion like this. Every individual has a right to do so. But Jehangir Khan is precluded from it as an all-India player. There will be no discipline in the ranks, if every player is allowed to ventilate his personal opinion publicly in this manner. I had, therefore, taken Jehangir Khan severely to task for his indiscretion.

SEWELL'S VERACITY

I am glad to know that Jehangir Khan never made the statement alluded to him. This exculpates him completely and exposes Sewell. The Indian Sporting public would do well to accept this critic's writings with a large grain of salt in future. Now I find that Jehangir Khan has just been appointed an All-India Selector by the Board of Control for Cricket in India. To me it appears to be an unwise step for the latter considering the fact that Jehangir Khan as is reported, in the running for the Captaincy of India. If it is not so, the Board of Control should disabuse the public mind of this motion. Otherwise Jehangir Khan should refuse to accept the position.

Nobody, who is a candidate for any position should sit in the Selection Committee. His presence in it is sure to influence the decision of the Committee in his favour. The presence of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram in the Board of Control and his election to all-India captaincy by it is a case in point. It should be an accepted principle with the Board of Control not to appoint aspiring candidates in the Selection Committee. Initial mistakes like these cause trouble and misunderstanding later on and, therefore, they should be avoided.

WISELY DEFERRED

On the whole, the Selection Committee is a strong one, with Dr. Homi Kanga as its Chairman. I should have very much liked A. A. A. Fyzee to be on it, instead of Jehangir Khan. He would have added a fund of knowledge and impartiality which would have been invaluable to the Committee. However I would break no bones on it.

The Board of Control has wisely left the selection of the captain till after the Pentangular Tournament. During this competition, every player will have the chance of showing his form and the rival Captains will have the opportunity of justifying their claims. It will then be much easier to choose the fittest man.

Rs. 1,458 PER SECOND!

According to a message from New York Joe Louis received approximately £20,000 for his fight with Tony Galento, which brought his total earnings for the last four fights to exactly £100,000.

Galento, by remaining on his feet for 11 minutes 39 seconds, broke an astonishing average held by Louis.

Prior to his latest fight the champion had successfully defended his title on the last three occasions for a total purse of £80,000.

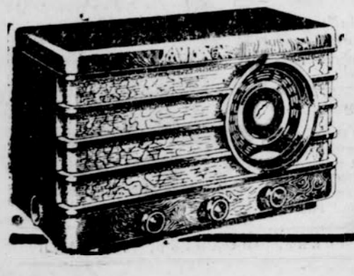
When defeating Max Schemeling, John Henry Lewis, and Jack Roper, his average ring appearance lasted 2 minutes 18 seconds for which he received £365 a second.

Now, as the result of his fight with Galento his average has dropped to a mere £108 a second.

PHILIPS
PIONEER NEW FEATURES in this CHEAP Superhet

Radically new circuit gives amazing performance! R. F. amplifier stage for the first time at these prices! 8½" Permanent Magnet Loud Speaker. Three wavebands: 13.5-560 M. continuous. Current consumption A.C. model 55 watts; AC/DC model 70 watts: and Red "E" Valves without which no set is up to date!

Type 284 A: 6-stage, 5-valve AC Superhet: Rs. 288/-.
Type 284 HU: 6-stage 5-valve AC/DC Superhet: Rs. 308/-.



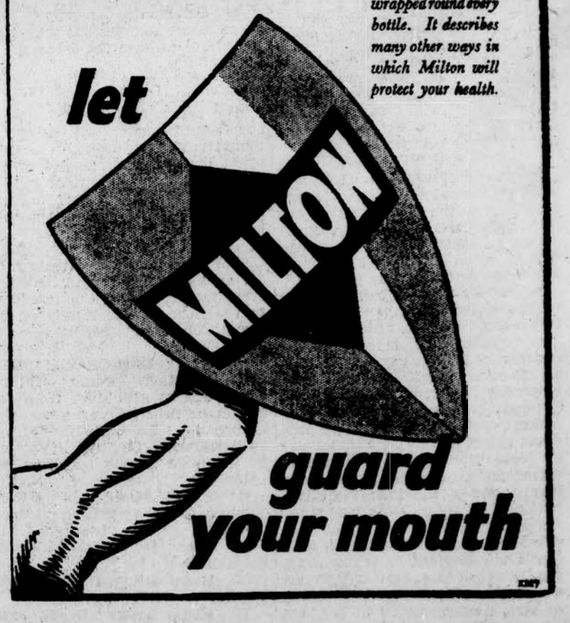
100% Tropic-Proof!
PHILIPS
ALL-STAR 1939
radioplayers

GUARANTEE! Philips only guarantee sets sold through authorised Philips dealers.

Quick relief from Sore Throats!

At the first signs of a sore throat, gargle immediately with Milton. Gargle again a few hours later if the pain persists. *Within half a day* Milton will clear up the most irritating throat. Keep Milton always in the house for full protection against sore throat and all the diseases that enter by the throat. A clean mouth is a safe mouth.

To get full value from your Milton, read the booklet wrapped round every bottle. It describes many other ways in which Milton will protect your health.



Our Readers' Views

Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Very often anti-prohibitionists have referred to the failure of prohibition in U.S.A. I wonder, if any one of them is aware of the fact that in U.S.A. prohibition was a 'Federal Act' and as such only the Federal Police had the right to enforce prohibition.

I was in U.S.A. in 1933, when prohibition was still in force. In spite of that, I found that almost every street in New York, had a bar called 'Speak Easy', and very often a policeman was available at the corner of the street. I made enquiries as to how the bar was open to anybody and everybody under the very nose of the police and I was told that the police present was provincial police and since prohibition was a 'Federal Act', the provincial police could not and would not take any notice of the bars.

Things are entirely different in India. Here prohibition is being enforced by Provincial Governments and it will be for the provincial police to see to the success of prohibition.

Therefore, there is no comparison between prohibition to be enforced in Bombay and prohibition that was a failure in U.S.A.—Yours etc.,

V. G. MOTWANE.

Invidious Distinction

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is scandalous that in India holders of degrees and diplomas of British and American universities should be expressly given by Government preference over holders of equivalent degrees and diplomas of the Bombay and other Indian universities by such as is openly and boldly given by the Civil Service Recruitment Rules of the Education Department. And it is as well more scandalous that barristers-at-law should continue to have the privilege of practising on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court without passing any further, examination before enrolment. On the other hand Indian B.A. LL.B.'s, and M.A., LL.B's of the Bombay university and those who have passed Advocate A. S. examination are treated as incompetent to practise on the Original Side of the High Court and are required to pass a further and stiffer test before placing themselves on the same exalted professional level as the barristers-at-law to qualify themselves for practising on the Original Side of the High Court. It will be almost a disgrace to the Congress Government of the Bombay if this glaringly invidious distinction between Indians educated in Bombay and those educated in England should be any longer tolerated. It is to be hoped that the Hon. Mr. Kher, who happens to be an experienced solicitor, and Mr. Munshi, an experienced Advocate of the Original Side of the High Court, will now adopt immediate steps instead of waiting for about a year to wipe of this unbearable stigma put upon LLB.'s of the Indian university and Advocates A.S. and their enforced degradation as compared with the high position now enjoyed and allowed so long to be enjoyed by barristers-at-law.

I, therefore, suggest that it is the bounden duty not only of Mr. Munshi and his colleagues but also of every self-respecting educated Indian to protect Indians educated in India against such invidious and humiliating treatment so far so extended and which has not the slightest justification in reason and sanity.—Yours etc.,

RUSTOM R. DADACHANJI.
Advocate High Court.
Rahimtoola Building, Picket Rd., Bombay, July 22.

Muslims And Govt. Services

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to draw the attention of the Bombay Government to a very serious grievance of Muslims of this Province with regard to the fact that they are not given proper share in Government services according to the number of population in the Bombay Province

In the Provinces where the Muslims are in majority, such provision is made for Hindus, for taking them in service according to their population basis. It is an acknowledged fact that the Muslims of Bombay-Province do not get their share in the Government services. Being in poverty and also backward in education, it is impossible for any Muslim to compete against a Hindu where there are so many factors in favour of a Hindu than that of a Muslim. As the Muslim community is backward in education and is poor in comparison with other communities, it is just and fair that it should not only be only encouraged this way but justice should be done to them.

If the members of the Bombay Cabinet take the trouble to inquire into the matter, they will be convinced of the facts stated above by me and do justice to the minority community which is protesting every day against the injustice done to it from time to time by the majority community. If the Government reserves in every department, posts for Muslims according to their population basis, they will remove the suspicions and doubts which have been created in the minds of the Muslims regarding the safeguarding of their interests in the Province.

This is a long-standing grievance of the Muslims in this Province and, therefore, I feel that the Bombay Ministers should look into the matter as soon as possible and do justice to the minority community, as it has been done in the other Province where Muslims are in majority—Yours, etc.

"SUFFERER."

Bombay July, 20.

B. B. & C. I. And G. I. P. Railway Passengers' Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Grievances of the third class passengers of railways have been so many and they have been well ventilated through the columns of your esteemed journal, but I do not know whether the small but painful grievances to which I want to refer has ever been ventilated. I refer to the nuisance of bugs in the local suburban trains of B.B. & C.I. Rly. and G.I.P. Rly.

It is a painful experience for suburban third class passengers to be bitten by bugs when after a hard day's toil the tired passengers are in need of comfort. Usually the bugs hide between the chips of wooden seats and they are ever increasing and making a good feed of the passengers blood though uninvited.

I hope the railway authorities will take immediate steps to remove this nuisance which robs the pleasure of a journey. I suggest that the wooden seats should be made in such a way that there is no space left between the chips for the growth of bugs. The spaces should be filled up with wax or similar substance. All third class compartments should be thoroughly washed once a week with hot water mixed with germicides.

I also often feel that if the railways were to make such a rule that all railway servants, big and small including Sir Guthrie Russel, should travel by third class only, the many grievances of third class passengers would end immediately.—Yours, etc.

JAGANNATH DESAI.

Vile Parle, July 24.

Property-Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the draft notification No. 9326/A in the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated the 1st, June 1939 issued under Sec. 29 of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, I beg to request you to publish in your esteemed journal my earnest appeal to the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the already overtaxed small property, holders comprising widows and aged retired servants who can hardly maintain themselves and their dependants on the income of meagre rents from small houses. I appeal to them also on behalf of the poor tenants who shall have to pay the property tax after the expiration of the Bombay Rent Restriction Act in March 1940.

It is vigorously claimed by the all-merciful Ministry that the said tax will affect 25,000 property-holders. But under the above Act No. XVI of 1939, the eighty-rupee rent restriction expires on 31st March next. In fact the respite of a few months to poor tenants is a mere camouflage to hide the actual burden of grinding taxation upon the groaning people.

The exemption proposed to be granted is worse than useless, and lends a serio-comic background to the tragic scene of the oppressive engine of taxation. The Notification runs as follows:—

"The Urban Immovable Property tax shall be remitted entirely in respect of the following:—

(1) Lands and buildings, in the City of Bombay, the annual letting value of which is less than Rs. 500: .....

Excluding a few "U. H. H." huts and corrugated tin sheds, there are hardly 30 to 50 houses in Bombay whose accruing monthly rentals are under Rs. 42. It means that a poor landlord, usually a widow or an aged retired servant, must have to tax his lean income if she or he receives the total rent Rs. 41-10-8 per month. As we all know a landlord cannot swallow up the rent in its entirety. He has to set aside at least 45 per centum of rent for municipal taxes, insurance, repairs and other incidental expenses on the upkeep of his house. Consequently, he hardly earns Rs. 50 or 55 per month from the monthly rents aggregating Rs. 100. Can any one of us or any of the Honourable Ministers keep the wolves out of doors with the paltry income of Rs. 50? The writer has already undergone a rigorous experiment on the above limited income. I beg leave to suggest that one of our versatile Ministers may just undergo a sincere experiment of keeping his bones together on this scale of income at least for a month, or a fortnight. And, let us have an ungarnished version of his unique experiment.

Another class of victims of the tax will be poor tenants living in charitable blocks to be built hereafter. The prospective benefactors will have to take into consideration the Tax when fixing the monthly rents of each tenement in the newly-built charity blocks.

May I suggest exempting such of the small properties where the accruing annual rental is not more than Rs. 2,000? Even the Central Government is sagacious enough as to avoid fleecing those persons with an income of less than Rs. 2,000, by way of Income Tax.

May the light of the Almighty dawn unto the ministers, restraining them from snatching away a couple of rupees from ill-fed tenants which would have been otherwise used in feeding their children.

If the Government desire to remain in power for a long time, I remind them to follow the immortal political axiom of the President of the U.S.A. Mr. Abraham Lincoln—"The Government of the people, for the people and by the people shall never perish from the earth.—Yours, etc.

BURJOR, J. SHROFF.

Civil Liberties In Hyderabad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A hue and cry is often raised by the Hindu press and public in British India against the so-called repressive measures adopted by the Nizam's Government in dealing with the political and communal agitation in Hyderabad, when in similar circumstances Congress Governments in more than one province have adopted and are adopting harsher measures in dealing with less critical situations.

The Hyderabad Safety Regulations are being denounced as obnoxious and highly repressive measures by Congerssmen and others, while it is overlooked that Congress ministers in more than one province are resorting to measures which they had erstwhile violently condemned. As a matter of fact every Congress Ministry figures among those who are violating "Civil Liberties" as popularly interpreted

For instance, in 1931 the Congress party in Bombay strongly condemned the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931. Mr. Munshi who was then very solicitous for the freedom of the press was compelled by circumstances recently when shackled by the responsibilities of office to resort to the same Act and demand securities from four news papers, because they were inflaming communal feeling. The same Mr. Munshi pushed through in the face of opposition the Bill to amend the Police Act and to empower the deportation of dangerous persons. It is in his regime that the Bombay Government had had to arm itself with additional powers during the communal riots and during trade disputts it had to resort to repressive measures even so far as to open fire on unarmed labourers and was rightly condemned.

Picketing was not considered an offence when it was performed against the Zanzibar clove dealers and received the moral sympathy of Congress leaders and Ministers, But peaceful picketing for protesting against the Government's actions has been dealt with extraordinary severity on various occasions by Congress Ministries in Madras, Central Provinces, Bombay and United Provinces. The Bihar ministry's action against the Kisans, the C. P. Government's severe treatment of Muslim demonstrators who agitated against the Ministry's attempt to foist Hindu culture on Muslims; Pandit Ballabh Pant's frequent recourse to Section 144 and other restrictions are but a few instances of popular elected and responsible Ministers not disdaining to make full use of laws which they vehemently condemned when out of office.

While Congress Premiers have shown impatience to criticism and an inclination to sullen dogmatism in ill-accord with the ideals formerly preached by them, it is amusing to find great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru attempting to mitigate and explain away such actions.

If such harsh measures can be permitted by a party which when it was in opposition, denounced the British Government for similar acts, why it may pertinently asked should the Nizam's Government be condemned for resorting to less harsh measures when faced with graver situations? Surely what is right for the democratic Congress Ministers to do cannot be wrong for the ministers of a State usually referred to as autocratic?—Yours etc.

A CORRESPONDENT.

Overbridges For Marine Drive

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I entirely endorse the suggestion made by Mr. Jehangir Ruttonji Screwvala in "The Bombay Chronicle" dated 18-7-39 with respect to the construction of few overhead bridges on the Marine Drive Road and Queen's Road. The matter is one of imperative necessity and very urgent as accidents on these roads are features of daily occurrence and the Bombay Municipal Corporation, where—fortunately the Congress is in majority, will do well to take this urgent work of constructing overhead bridges on these roads without any more delays.—Yours etc.,

N. S. SUBRAMANIAN

Association Of Parsi Youths

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Dinshaw Nasserwanji Dastur, who figures in your 'Readers' View' column (page 10) of Thursday 13th instant, has constantly on his brains a cheque of rupees five hundred which he says was sent to him by Mr. M. M. Banaji (Jinab). His statement was flatly contradicted by me ere this. As a matter of fact no cheque for Rs. 500 was sent by me to Mr. Dinshaw.—Yours, etc.

M. M. BANAJI.

Hughes Road,
July 15.

Malabar Hill Garden

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of the 7th instant, the caption "Malabar Hill Garden In New Form" tickled my fancy and on reading the article below it, I found that there is at least one person in the Corporation who has interested himself in the present lay-out of the Malabar Hill Reservoir Garden. That the garden is in a new form is undoubtedly true, but it is not an improvement. The present lay-out is a mere patch on the old one. The old lay-out had dignity about it and its spacious lawns and well arranged flower beds were such a pleasing feature that, I am sure, the public who resorted to this garden every morning and evening will surely miss them now.

I am informed that the present lay-out is one conforming with the contours of the manuscript letters of P.M.G., presumiably the initial letters of Pheroshah Mehta Garden. In this respect it may be an innovation, to look at from an aeroplane, but it is a poor and childish one to perpetuate the name of Sir Pheroshah Mehta, who is sufficiently immortalised by other suitable landmarks in Bombay. The garden is quite well-known to the public as the Pheroshah Mehta Garden and no publicity is needed of the type now attempted in the curious lay-out of the garden.

As the matter is now being looked into by the Works Committee of the Corporation, I am not inclined at this stage to discuss the various features which are not in conformity with the lay-out of a public garden.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. D'CRUZ.
(Horticulturist)

Scindia Company's And Shares Of Bombay Steam

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Shareholders' Association, writes:

The Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association have gone through the irrevocable power of attorney required by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, from the shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited desiring to sell their shares to the Scindia Company in pursuance of its offer in that behalf. The Committee find that after reciting the sale of the shares specified in the schedule at the foot of the power of attorney, the document has been so comprehensively worded in its operative part as to bring within scope "all shares standing from time to time and for the time being in the register of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited in the name of the seller." This would mean that if the seller is a holder say of fifty shares and sells only twenty-five out of these fifty shares, the rights, powers and authorities which he has granted to the Scindia Company will automatically apply to the twenty-five shares remaining unsold. This would also mean that if a shareholder after selling some or all of his existing shares in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited to the Scindia Company buys shares of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited at a future date the rights, powers and authorities which he has granted to the Scindia Company under the aforesaid power of attorney will also apply to these new acquisitions. Further, the power of attorney would also apply to Shares standing in the name of the seller and held blank by innocent third parties. Thus the power of attorney has been so made out as to confer upon the Scindia Company the right to recover dividends, receive notices of meetings, attend meetings, give proxies and do all other acts and things in respect of shares which may not at all have been sold to the Scindia Company. In the opinion of my Committee the aforesaid procedure adopted by the Scindia Company is detrimental to the interests of the shareholders concerned and they take this opportunity of warning them accordingly.

MADRAS, July 25.—The Madras Legislative Assembly will commence its fourth session on August 3 and it is likely that this meeting will last for over a week.

August 9 has been fixed as a non-official day.—United Press.

THE World Of Wireless

Why The 60 Metre Band?

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION

"The Indian Listener," official organ of the A. I. R. writes:—

A number of qustions have been asked recently about the 60 metre band. Some of these questions and their answers are as follows:

(1) How satisfactory is reception on 60 metres?

The most reliable information obtained so far is from the Questionnaire that was issued to listeners in the Bombay Presidency last year. One of the questions asked was "How satisfactory is your reception of the Bombay Short-wave Station?" Among those who expressed a definite opinion 81 per cent. stated that the reception was good, and if those who stated reception was fair are included, the figure is 84 per cent. These figures are based on the views of over 4,000 listeners in all parts of the Bombay Presidency during the summer months when reception is at its worst. The results refer to transmission III on the 60 metre band in the evening.

It will be appreciated that in reaching distances up to 500 miles the 60 metre stations are covering the very large area of three quarters of a million square miles. Since the summer of 1938, further improvements have been made to the shortwave transmitters so that it can safely be anticipated that a better service is being given by the 60 metre stations now than in 1938.

WHY THE NEW WAVELENGTH?

(2) Why has the new wavelength of 60 metres been chosen for India?

The two principal reasons for the use of 60 metres are to avoid the effects of 'skip distance,' and to avoid interference from other stations. The stations using the 60 metre band are intended to provide a service to the area in which they are located. The Bombay Station, for example, must provide a service which covers all places from Bombay onwards. If shorter wavelengths are used, the effects of 'skip distance' will cause the areas near Bombay to be less satisfactorily served than more distant areas.

The 60 metre band is relatively free from interference as it has only recently been allotted for broadcasting purposes and India has the great advantage of a prior claim, both by reservation and usage, to a relatively clear space in the ether.

WHERE ELSE?

(3) Where else is the 60 metre band used?

Besides India the 60 metre band is used by Bolivia, Columbia and Venezuela in South America, South Africa and the Dutch East Indies. The use of the 60 metre band is restricted to countries between the latitudes 30 degrees north and 30 degrees south of the Equator, as it was recognised at the recent International Conference at Cairo that this wavelength was particularly required for broadcasting in tropical or semi-tropical zones.

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS?

(4) Does the use of the 60 metre wave band make wireless sets more expensive?

There seems to be a considerable difference of opinion among the parties interested in this question and it is not a matter upon which we wish to express an opinion at the moment. There is, however, one important consideration we should like to emphasise, and it is this: the acceptance by the Cairo Conference of the 60 metre band for tropical and semi-tropical countries, where considerable broadcasting development has yet to take place, will lead manufacturers to include this band as a matter of course in standard production models of receivers in future. No manufacturer producing receivers suitable for export to tropical countries would omit a standard broadcasting band in these countries. In time it will probably be difficult to find a receiver on the market which does not cover these new wavelengths.

PRESENT AND FUTURE

When such a vital decision as whether the new 60 and 90 metre bands should be used for broadcasting in India has to be taken, the whole position must be viewed in perspective and this means consideration of the future as well as the present. There can be no justification for prejudicing the future development of broadcasting in India to avoid inconvenience during the initial stages. The importance of the decision to use the new 60 and 90 metre bands in India was fully appreciated when the decision was taken and due weight was given both to the present and the future. But the result of this consideration was that the new wavelengths were necessary for providing a broadcasting service in India and experience has not permitted us to change this view.

HOMELY TALKS PREFERRED

Broadcasting Popular In Australia

The President of the Annual Convention of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations (Mr. David Worrall) in his presidential address said that broadcasting had experienced a good year. Licences had increased by more than 10 per cent. The number of radio sets sold during the year exceeded 250,000, which meant that between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 had been spent by the Australian public on new receivers.

"The number of commercial stations," he said, "has grown to 95, and a great many country stations have been allowed to increase their power, and have extended their operating hours.

HOMELY, INFORMAL BROADCASTS

"The competition with the Australian Broadcasting Commission is healthy. We are glad to see the improvement that has taken place in many of the national programmes.

"The commercial stations have discovered that listeners prefer homely, informal broadcasts to more dignified presentations. They like announcers to be natural and human, even if they make mistakes, or because they they make mistakes. We know that the public appreciates a touch of humanity much more than it does the most edifying programme. We still remember very vividly the tones of our late King when he said "Good night and God bless you all". I am sure that after the most marvellous B.B.C. Symphony Concert is forgotten we will all remember how 'the fleet was lit up.'

"Every little while somebody attacks the Government alleging that a monopoly of radio has been given to newspapers. The facts are that out of 95 stations only 17 are owned by newspapers or newspaper owners have some sort of an interest in 16 more. Of the 22 stations in the capital cities four only are owned completely by newspapers."—"Austral News"

"INDIAN RADIO REVIEW"

A New Radio Publication

We have received a copy of the first issue of a new monthly radio publication, the "Indian Radio Review", (210, Hornby Road, Bombay).

The magazine is well got-up and consists of about 60 pages. It has been established, we are told, to act as a channel for public opinion concerning broadcasting and "it hopes to become a vital link between listeners and the broadcasting organisation and to help in making radio reach the masses of this country".

The first issue contains a number of readable articles dealing with radio not only as a means of entertainment and education but also as a business. The editor deserves the thanks of the listening public for his explanation of the workings of broadcasting in non-technical language easily understandable to the layman who is anxious to know how he gets his music over the air.

Among the contributors are such well-known figures as A. F. S. Talyarkhan, D. F. Karaka, Y. A. Fazalbhoy and others.

The "Indian Radio Review" fulfils the need that has long been felt of a good publication for listeners.

Harlene-Hair-Drill
FAMOUS FOR OVER 50 YEARS
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Keeps The Hair Young

"HARLENE-HAIR-DRILL" is literally the greatest Hair Discovery ever made. It is the "champagne reviver"—the new life infuser—and lasting beauty and health restorer of the human hair. Harlene restores growth, lustre and luxuriance to impoverished hair, and revives the weakened tresses

HARLENE
HAIR GROWER & TONIC

Harlene very quickly ends such troubles as BALDNESS, FALLING HAIR, DULL, THINNING, LIFELESS HAIR, SCURF, DANDRUFF. HARLENE infuses new vigour and life into every hair root and shaft! And, just as a drooping flower is revived by a shower of long-awaited rain, so does the devitalised hair respond to the application of HARLENE! Get a bottle of HARLENE TODAY!

CREMEX SHAMPOO
Rich, creamy, fragrant CREMEX is a sheer delight to use. It is super-cleansing, super-refreshing. Removes all traces of scurf and dandruff, leaving the scalp beautifully cleansed and invigorated. *Free burnishing rinse included.*

UZON BRILLIANTINE
"UZON" gives just that final touch of distinction to the coiffure. This highly refined brilliantine gives a glossy appearance to the hair, and is invaluable to those with overdry scalp. *In liquid or solidified form.*

Is Your Hair GREY? Grey hair makes you look old, ruins business chances and social pleasure! Try the wonderful effect of ASTOL HAIR COLOUR RESTORER! You look years younger day by day.

FROM ALL BAZAARS AND STORES
EDWARDS HARLENE LTD., 20/26 Lamb's Conduit St., London, England.

MEN! Poor, skimpy hair makes you look old and careworn. "Harlene-Hair-Drill" will rene your hair health.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS UP

Broach Cotton Prices Advance Briskly

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE STRONG

Wheat And Linseed Higher: Silver Lower

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES QUIETLY STEADY IN LONDON

BOMBAY, July 26.

NEW YORK COTTON

Owing to less favourable weekly weather report, the New York Cotton market was active and prices improved on speculative support as well as trade buying. October option closed at seven points up at 9.00 cents.

During the night session, the local Cotton market advanced sharply on professional bull support.

BULLION

London Silver prices both the spot as well as forward were fixed 5/16d. down to-day. The local market was not affected by the news during the night session. Gold prices improved to-day.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Prices mostly showed an upward trend on the London Stock Exchange although business was of moderatt proportion. Industrial shares were buoyant. Wall Street opened dull.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939.

New York, July 26

Previous closing	8.93
To-day's opening	8.93
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	9.00
Difference	+07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, July 26

Previous closing	4.34
To-day's opening	4.41
Difference	+07
To-day's closing	4.49
Difference	+15

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 153-12
April May 1940	Rs. 150-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 26

The New York cotton displayed decidedly improved sentiment following less favourable weekly weather report which induced considerable speculative purchases under which October after opening at 8.93 steadily rose to 9.05 on foreign and domestic trade support and speculative buying and covering.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, July 26

During the night session the rate for Broach A/M after opening at Rs. 149-8 steadily moved up to close at Rs. 150-14 on good buying support of a professional operator. J/A closed at Rs. 153-14 when New York was 5 points up.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jul y26

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.74/8.73) 8.94/8.93
December (8.63/8.63) 8.84/8.83
January (8.50/8.49) 8.70/8.69

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 26

American July (4.74) 4.82
American October (4.36) 4.43
Giza July (6.16) 6.27
Giza October (6.19) 6.27

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, July 26

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-11 1/2) 1-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop July August (£20 5/8 sellers) £20 7/8 sellers
Dundee August (£25 3/4) £25 3/4
Lightning August (£24 1/4) £24 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/8 buyers) 8 5/16 paid and buyers
Forward October December (8 1/2 paid and buyers) 8 7/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady) £229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 3/4 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Steady) £14 11/16 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Barely steady
Electrolytic Copper (£48 3/4 to £49) £49 to £49 1/2
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 26

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 48 1/2) dol 47 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 3/4) dol 27 1/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 54 3/8) dol 53 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 110) dol 110 3/8

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 26

Previous closing	4.68 3/16
To-day's opening	4.68 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YURK

London, July 26

Previous closing	4.68.19
To-day's opening	4.66.21
To-day's closing	4.68.16

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 26

Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.72
To-day's closing	176.72

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 26

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.66.21 and continued quiet and inactive owing to lack of enquiry with rate subsequently easing to 4.68.18.

Franc opened at 176.72 and remained dull and featureless.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on bombay (13.180) 13.180
New York on bombay (34.94) 34.94
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.04) 89.04
London on Shanghai (0-4 13/32 nominal) 0-4 3/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2
Silver (16 5/8) 16 7/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 26

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India sold. Speculators sold. Bear covering. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 26

Spot (16 5/8) 16 7/16—3/16
Forward (16 1/4) 16 1/16—3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 26

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, July 26

10 p.m.

Silver ready	44	15	0
Silver Shravan	44	9	0
Silver Shravan (Second)	44	4	0

GULD

Gold ready	37	2	3
Gold Shravan	37	2	3
Gold Shravan (Second)	37	2	6
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 26

10 p.m.

Wheat September	2	14	3
Wheat January	3	2	6
Wheat May	3	3	3
Linseed September	5	0	9
Linseed	4	13	9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 26

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 44 5/8 Discouraging north American cables were offset by bullish Canadian crop news but subsequently prices eased under scattered selling.

3½% GOVT. LOAN Latest Quotation

Bombay, July 26

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96-13 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 26

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £84.

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, July 19. £84 1/4
Thursday, July 20. £84 1/4
Friday, July 21, £84 1/4
Monday, July 24. £84
Tuesday, July 25. £84

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 26

Quotations at 3-30 p.m.:

London Stock Exchange displayed better sentiment.

Giltedged securities were also in some request. Three and half per cent was quoted at 84 1/8 i.e. 2 1/2 shillings higher.

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/4) £94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£84) £84 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 1/2) £109 3/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£102 1/2) £102 3/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
4 per cent (£96 1/2) £96 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£100) £100

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£66 1/2) £66 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£92 3/4) £92 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£104 7/8) £105
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£92 1/4) £92 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£104 7/8) £105

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-3) 16-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-0) 59-6
Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 3/4
Elec Music Industry (10-3) 10-3
Princhin Johnson (22) 22
Imperial Chemical (28-7 1/2) 29-3
Woolworth New Ordinary (64-6) 64-6
San Paulo 3 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20 1/2) £20 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (28-3) 29-0
Unilever Ordinary (34-3) 34-3
Ford Motors (16) 16
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£51 1/4) £51 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (92-6) 92-6
Carreas 'A' (£6 5/8) £6 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (132-6) 133-1 1/2
P and O S N Common Deferred (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Distillers (95-6) 97-4 1/2
Bredford Dye (3-9) 3-9
British Celanese (8-7 1/2) 8-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (29-4 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (30-4 1/2) 30-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-3) 18-3
Inter Nickels (dol 53 1/2) dol 53 1/8
Indian Iron (36-3) 36-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-0) 16-3
Donaro Tea (30-0) 29-4 1/2
Empire of India (23-3) 23-9

JUTES

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-9 1/2) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-6) 27-10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (28-9) 28-9
Burma Corporation (7-6) 7-5
Rio Tintos (£11 1/2) £11 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (47-6) 48-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 1/4) £14 3/8
Associated Portland Cement (69-0) 70-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (82-6) 82-6
Sub Nigel (£10 5/8) £10 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (75-0) 75-7 1/2
Burma Oil (71-10 1/2) 72-6
Mexican Eagle (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2
Shell Transport (84-4 1/2) 84-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£35) £35

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£34 1/2) £33 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£14 7/8) £14 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 7/8
London Southern Def (£15 3/4) £15 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£73 1/2) £73 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 26

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 41 3/8d, while the yesterday's closing was 41 5/8d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE Industries Best Feature

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 26

On the Stock Exchange, industrials were the best feature in otherwise quiet markets. Kaffirs strengthened on continued Cape, Paris and ocal support. Giltedged securities were quiet but steady.

Wall Street opened dull.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE Jutes Firm

CALCUTTA, July 26

Jutes: Although this section rule firm business was somewhat restricted. In Coals moderate business took place at more or less quotation prices. Among teas, only few isolated deals were reported. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues kept steady. Others showed very little alterations. Government securities were .....

Following are the closing quotations: Government securities: per cent Government paper 85/7 small lots; 3 per cent loan 1951/54 100 small lots; 3 per cent new loan 1963/65 97/14; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 56/12; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947.50 103/12 small odd lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 110/13; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 114/1.

Ranks: Reserve Bank 108/8 small odd lot.

Cottons: New Victoria (D) annas 11.

Coals: Amalgamated 23/6; Bengal 302; Burrakur 11/7; Dhemo Main 11/9; East Indian 19 ex div; Equitable 31/6; Hurriladih 11/5; New Beerbhoom pref 15/8; Pench Valley 31/4; Union 28/4.

Jutes: Anglo-India 320; do pref 146; Bally 184; do pref 136; Barnagore 146; Belvedere 337/8; Birla 15/2; Clive 24/2; Dalhousie 304; Howrah 53/9; Hukumchand 3/6; Presidency 3/6; Minings Burma Corpn 5; Indian Copper 1/10; Cements Dalmia Cement ord 11/2; do defd 3/8 small lots; Electric and Telephones Bengal Telephone ord 18; do pref 13/10; Engineering Companies Indian Iron and Steel 24/12; Steel Corporation ord 12/9; do pref 94.

Miscellaneous: B I Corpn ord 2/10; do pref 150/8; Dunlop Rubber ord 18 ct; do 2nd pref 105; Rohtas Industries pref 125 ex div; Paper Mills Orient Paper ord 5/4; Titaghur Paper 'A' ordy 11/13; do 'B' ordy 12/2 small lots; Sugar Buland 13/2.

Teas: Kodala 11/10; Sarugaon 8/4.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1956/86 Calcutta Port Trust Debs 116/14 small lots; 3 1/4 per cent 1966/76 Rangoon Municipal Debs 101/2 small lot.—A. P.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 26

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.61 3/8. Prices improved moderately on scattered support influenced by steadiness abroad with the rate improving to 0.61 1/2.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS TO CO-OPERATE

LONDON, July 26.

A far-reaching agreement between the Imperial Airways and the Air France by which there will be increased services between France and Britain was signed to-day.

THE RECEIPTS WILL BE SHARED BY THE TWO COMPANIES AND ALL RESOURCES WILL BE POOLED.

THERE WILL BE, TWENTY SERVICES DAILY EACH WAY IN SUMMER AND FOURTEEN IN WINTER.

THE NEW SCHEME WILL COME IN FORCE IN THE BEGINNING OF THE WINTER SEASON.

FRENCH AIR MINISTER IN ENGLAND

LONDON, July 25.

French Minister for Air M. Guy Lachambre arrived at Croydon airport in special machine shortly after noon to-day. He was met at aerodrome by Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, Chief of Air Staff, French Air Attache and members of French Embassy. It is understood he will see the British Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood this afternoon.—Reuter.

BALLOON BARRAGE IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 26.

The House of Commons agreed to the Air supplementary estimates after a brief discussion in which the opposition suggested that balloon barrage was an overrated protection and Germany was experimenting with cutting edge planes.

Captain Balfour in reply said that the air staff thought highly of the efficacy of the balloon barrage, and experience so far had not disappointed these hopes. Balloon barrage in the Provinces would be largely completed by December.—Reuter.

East Indies Naval Forces To Be Strengthened

THE HAGUE, July 25

The strengthening of the naval forces in the Netherlands East-Indies as part of the programme was announced by Dr. Colijn when he introduced his new business cabinet into the Lower House. The scheme for extension of the fleet for this purpose would be submitted in September.—Reuter.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 26.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 p.c. Paper	96/14
4 p.c. 1960-70	110/8
5 p.c. 1945-55	113/15

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	146/12
Central Bank	34/12
Imperial Bank F.P.	1530
Imperial Bank P.P.	381/4
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	111/4
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	340
Ambica	240/10
Arun	185
Arvind	9/5
Asok	1/0
Bharatkhand Textiles	1880
Bombay Dyeing	715
Buckingham and Carnatics	175
Calico	523/12
Central India	197/8
Century	196/4
Colaba	104/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	nil
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	127/8
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore Malwa	35/10
Jubilee	188/2
Khatau Makanji	83/12
Kohinoor	211/4
Laxmi Cotton	115
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	63/12
Morarji	110
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	171/4
Raipur	580
Rajnagar	150
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67
Sholapur	2700
Simplex	65
Swadeshi	195/10
Vishnu	1003/12

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1452/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	153/2
Tata Power Ord.	1270

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	143/2
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban XD	160
Bombay Tram.	129/1
Jalgaon Electrics	nil
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	157/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	nil
Alcock Ashdown	347/8
Associated Cements	129/8
Belapur	171/14
Bombay Burma New	164/6
Bombay Burma Old	466/4
Bombay Steam	256/14
Bombay Telephone	87/12
Br. B. Petrol	3/5
Burma Corporation	5/2/6
Dalmia Cement	11/4
Indian Bleaching	82/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	44/8
Indian Radio Ord.	353/12
Indian Radio Defd.	345
Indian Copper	1/8/6
Indian Iron	24/12
Mysore Sugar	31/14
Port Canning	74/8
Premier Construction	69/4
Rohtas Industries	21/4
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	32/8
Steel Corp. of Bengal	12/9
Tata Oil	25
Tata Steel Ord.	281/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1347/8

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah	53/6
Hukumchand	3/14
Kamarhatty	4/3
Kankanarrah	358/8
Lawrence	330
Reliance	55/8

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 21st day of July 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	32,18,43,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	171,59,72,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	9,71,27,000
Total Notes issued	213,29,42,000
Total Liabilities	213,29,42,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 85.19 per cent.	

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A	103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	72,00,66,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	37,37,19,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	213,29,42,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 21st July, 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt of India	4,43,10,000
(2) Government of Burma	1,92,70,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	4,76,75,000
(b) Banks	25,15,43,000
(c) Others	87,92,000
Bills Payable	9,64,000
Other Liabilities	1,32,76,000
Rupees	48,58,30,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	32,18,18,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	25,000
Rupee Coin	6,42,000
Subsidiary Coin	5,22,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	5,50,000
Balances held abroad*	3,67,51,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	3,85,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Investments	7,56,27,000
Other Assets	1,11,95,000
Rupees	48,58,30,000

*Includes Cash and Short term securities.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 26

J Mackintosh ss Achene of 2644 reg tons, Captain Krut Dahl arrived from Constanza via Port Said, Suez and Aden with cargo of benzin.

British Govt H T Lancashire of 5864 reg tons, Captain J E Cullen arrived from Southampton via Port Said, Port Sudan and Aden with military officer and troops.

L Triestino ss Conte Rosso of 9909 reg tons, Captain T Bagli arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo with passengers and general cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalapadma of 2326 reg tons, Captain J P Bhandara arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

B I S N ss Binfield of 3170 reg tons, Captain L E Heath arrived from Calcutta via Madras with coal and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Indora of 3963 reg tons, Captain G H Johnson sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Conte Rosso of 9909 reg tons, Captain T Bagli sailed for Trieste via Massowa with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 26-7-39.

S S Vita (M M) for African Coast Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 26

2 Marika Protopapa 2820 Port Said 28-7 L Dreyfus.
3 Indora 3963 Karachi 26-7 M M
12 Cilicia 6577 Karachi 29-7 Anchor Line
14 Golenfels 4845 Antwerp 27-7 L Edwards
15 City of Keelung 3199 Liverpool 1-8 K Nixon

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura 1896 P Gulf 26-7 M M
4 Vita 1955 Busra N F M M
10/11 Binfield 3170 Karachi 28-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

U Hashemi 298 Malabar Coast 27-7 S Hassum
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
K British Sailor 3444 Abadan N F Anglo Iranian
N Khosrou 2471 Red Sea Ports N F T Morrison
P Bandra 1893 N F 17-8 M M
P O/S Hudiksvall 425 N F N F Malabar S

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Warfield 2-8-39 M M
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-8-39 P and O S N
Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macbean 31-7-39 J Finlay
City of Guildford 27-7-39 K Nixon

FROM OSLO

Thalatta 17-8-39 L Edwards
Dagrun 31-7-39 L Edwards

FROM HAMBURG

Hohenfels 30-7-39 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 7-8-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Bintang 2-8-39 Volkart Bros
Wichita 6-8-39 L Edwards
Silver Cedar 27-7-39 Volkart Bros.
City of Oran 27-7-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Sumatra Maru 5-8-39 O S Kaisha
Corfu 18-8-39 P and O S N
Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino
Borneo Maru 9-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Alipore 29-7-39 P and O S N
Kinugawa Maru 29-7-39 M B Kaisha
Anyo Maru 31-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Chitral 4-8-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 26-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Somali 30-7-39 P and O S N
Mansei Maru 10-8-39 O S K Kaisya

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 27-7-39 M M
Varela 29-7-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 19-8-39 M M
Tairea 5-8-39 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 29-7-39 T Morrison

FROM BASSEIN

Nagina 31-7-39 M M

FRUM RANGOON

Goalconda 26-7-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 26-7-39 M M
Jalavihar 30-7-39 Scindia S N

FRUM KARACHI

Nagato Maru 3-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Freinfels 25-7-39 L Edwards
Nalgora 31-7-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Chitral 5-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 2-8-39 M M
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 9-8-39 K Nixon
City of Keelung 3-8-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 4-8-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Freinfels 31-7-39 L Edwards
Goldenfels 26-7-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell
City of Oran 29-7-39 F F Campbell

FOR PORT SAID

Marika Protoppa 28-7-39 L Dreyfus

FOR GENOA

Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 11-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Kinugawa Maru 2-8-39 O S Kaisya
Anyo Maru 13-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 9-8-39 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
Ranchi 19-8-39 P and O S N
Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 15-8-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bankura 27-7-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 16-8-39 M M
Vita 2-8-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 4-8-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-8-39 M M
Silver Cedar 29-7-39 Volkart Bros.

FOR KARACHI

Nagato Maru 29-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Hohenfels 2-8-39 L Edwards
Binfield 28-7-39 M M
Cilicia 29-7-39 Anchor Line

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Victoria (boats) 25-7-39
S S Sonawati 25-7-39

EXPORTS

S S Cilicia for Liverpool: 71 bales wool raw Dolat; 100 bales wool raw D Abraham; 25 bales ctn fly Champaklal; 25 bales ctn twist waste Champaklal; 3999 bags gr nut seeds M Bhuta

For Marseilles: 30 bales cotton fly Champaklal.

S S City of Keelung for Liverpool: 20 bales wool raw F Janmahomed; 9999 bags gr nut seed The Oil Seed Trading; 2660 bags gr nut cake exp K Devchand; 100 bales nemp raw D Anandji.

For Glasgow: 560 bags gr nut oil cake meal L Dreyfus.

For Bremen: 53 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 110 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Copenhagen: 28 bales ctn twist waste M Chanoulal.

For Gefle: 288 bales ctn waste M Chandulal

For Gdynia: 110 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 51 bales cotton raw Suleman.

For Tripoli: 25 cases art silk yarn H H Dada.

S S Strathnaver for Sydney: 19 bales ctn pcegoods N Wadia.

S S Pres Garfield for New York: 100 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 100 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 100 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 29 bales cotton prints D Abraham; 250 bags gum D Mavji; 200 bags gum N Muljee; 471 bgs gum S Khetsey; 150 bags flea seeds D Abraham; 85 bags celiaryseeds D Abraham; 212 bags flea seed outer shell D Abraham; 200 bags flea seed outer shell D Mavji; 50 cases chutney F Nowroji; 17 cases condiments M M Poonjaji.

IMPORTS

R M S Karanja Agents M M Mackenzie and Co from Darban: 202 bags tanning extract; 50 cases beef dripping; 50 cases apples; 77 cases oranges; 55 cases grape fruit.

From Beira: 96 cases grape fruit; 50 cases oranges; 44 nos elephant tusks; 1334 bags asbestos.

From Zanzibar: 125 bales cloves; 75 bags cloves.

From Mombassa: 78 bags cowries; 2921 bags potatoes; 4598 bales cotton.

From Seychelles: 3482 bags copra; 53 lse cocoa demer.

From D'Salaam: 600 bales cotton.

S S Carthage Agents M Mackenzie and Co from London: 39 cases cinema films; 34 cases cigarettes; 45 cases solo cordials; 44 cases biscuits; 128 cases whisky; 100 cases medicated wine; 102 ctns milton; 400 lse tyres with tubes inserted; 160 lse covers and tubes; 552 bars silver.

From Amsterdam: 40 cases milk powder; 100 bags caraway seed

From Basle: 69 brls aniline colours; 58 cases elect cinema machy and parts.

From Oslo: 266 pkgs writing paper.

From Zurich: 65 cases aluminium circles.

From Marseilles: 30 cases medicines; 63 drums aniline colours; 75 loose mear tyres.

From Aden: 96 pkgs gum.

S S Behar Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Shanghai: 1926 bags green beans; 100 bags white round peas.

From Singapore: 1746 bags sago flour; 935 bags betelnuts.

From Hongkong: 1638 bundles cassia; 100 bags green beans.

From Penang: 691 bags betelnuts; 1007 bags pearl tapioca; 157 slabs tin.

From Colombo: 1000 bags copra; 247 cases tallow.

M V Victoria Agents L Triestino from Genoa: 330 cases rayon yarn; 26 cases alimentary paste.

Rubber Quotas Fixed At 60 Per Cent.

LONDON, July 26

The International Rubber Regulation Committee has fixed the quotas for both the third and fourth quarters of 1939 at 60 per cent. It has been provisionally decided to hold a meeting early in September, if in the meanwhile, a request is received from the British Government for the release of rubber in connection with Anglo-United States Barter Agreement.—Reuter.

TROOP MOVEMENTS FROM KARACHI

KARACHI, July 26.

Troop movements have commenced from India. The first steamer left presumably for Far East yesterday under the orders of the military authorities. Another steamer with a large number of drafts is sailing from Karachi this week-end.

The mail steamer which is arriving at Karachi to-morrow will not carry back mails, but will carry drafts or sandbags to Far East.—United Press.

Cotton Export Orders Pour In New York Market

SHORT COVERING AND LOCAL BUYING

Tightness Of Technical Situation Tells

BOMBAY, July 26.

Large foreign cotton orders were pouring in the New York Cotton Market on Tuesday as a result of subsidy.

Tightness of technical situation of spot cotton is now telling and mills are calling freely.

There was a sharp rise in New York cotton prices and bullish feeling prevails at present.

Demand for nears in cotton, believed to be a reflection of the subsidy, tended to tighten the basis, while reports of large spot demand from abroad contributed to the cheerfulness of the New York cotton market.

The market opened steady. Price-fixing and spot house buying of nears absorbed scattered liquidation and foreign selling. New Orleans and local selling of distants met Liverpool buying with hedging light and some outside buying in the strength of securities and grains. Later prices advanced further on Wall-Street and New Orleans buying, local covering, scarcity of contracts and increasing tightness of nears.

At the opening October was quoted unchanged at 8.74 and was soon quoted 8.73 which was the lowest level. Later on there was increased buying and prices were pushed up 21 points from the lowest and October was quoted 8.94 which was the highest level. Near months were comparatively firm and the market closed at a net rise of 19 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 14 points at 9.68c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 20 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 20 points at 9.40c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of one point with October 4.34. There was hedging and Bombay selling which met trade buying but speculative interest was lacking. Later on there was American hedging, straddle selling against New York which met trade calling and professional covering. The market closed at a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices improved 2 points.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quietly steady and Giza futures closed 3 points up to one point down. Uppers futures declined 3 to 4 points. The Alexandria cotton market was easy. Sakels declined 16 points and Ashmouni futures closed 7 to 6 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 8.94+20 (2-56 p.m.)

New York October lowest 8.73—01 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 4.73+02

Liverpool October lowest 4.31—04

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

"Orders pouring in for export. Continue bullish."

Messrs Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

NEW YORK:—

Speculative buying some trade fixing price large spot interest buying near months selling distant months.

Cotton trade price fixing early steady-ing influence later advanced on covering shorts credited prominent professionals contracts scarce offerings represented light profit taking scale up limits.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

New York.—New York Cotton Exchange general buying movement on better speculative feeling.

New York—Heavy buying on belief that export subsidy will intensify tight spot situation despite new crop movement, also possibility of heavy takings foreign spinners first few months new season. Half port receipts new cotton.

New York—Merchants report active demand for spots new crop. Broadening trade and speculative buying. No pressure to sell.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 25.

October	8.93+19
December	8.81+19
January	8.69+19
March	8.54+13
May	8.43+12
July	8.34+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 25.

October	9.03+20
December	8.93+22
January	8.80+22
Middling Spot	9.40+20

	New York, July 25. 11 a.m. Ranges	Noon Call
October	8.77/8.77	8.76
December	8.65/8.65	8.65
March	8.41/8.41	8.41

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to The Continent	nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 25.

July	4.73—01
August	4.53—01
September	4.42—01
October	4.34—01
November	4.29—01
December	4.29—01
January	4.29—01
February	4.29—01
March	4.31—01
April	4.32—01
May	4.33—01
June	4.33—01
July	4.33—01
Middling spot	5.29+02

11-12 A.M. QUOTATION

Liverpool, July 25.

October	4.35
January	4.30

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 25.

Broach J/A Highest 151/-, Lowest 150/-, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 150 5/8

Broach A/M Highest 148 7/8, Lowest 148 1/4, Closing at 4-30 p.m 148 5/8

Oomra D/J Highest 139 1/4, Lowest 138 3/4, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 138 7/8

Bengal D/J Highest 115/-, Lowest 114 3/4 Closing at 4-30 p.m. 115/-

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 148 5/8, highest Rs 148 5/8, lowest Rs. 147 3/4, closed Rs. 147 3/4.

Broach J/A closed Rs. 150 1/8.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

BOMBAY-NEW YORK

Broach July/Aug New York May Rs. 49/-

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 51/-

New York-Liverpool Oct. —38

New York-Liverpool May +.7

BOMBAY-LIVERPOOL

Broach July/Aug Liverpool May Rs. 84/8 1.31

Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 89/- 0.87

Dec. 36, Jan. —24, March +.8

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 25.

SAKELS—	
November	11.84—16
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.13—/
October	9.28—7
December	9.34—6
February	9.39—6
April	9.46—7
GIZA—	
November	10.99—5
January	11.13—4
March	11.26—5

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO BUY WHEAT

Messrs. M. and B Stern state:—

Liverpool was steady with traders reluctant to sell at the extremely low price level. There was some short covering following the report that the British Government intends to purchase a further war reserve from Canada.

Chicago and Winnipeg were steadier in sympathy with Liverpool and a better demand.

THE LATEST REUTERS CABLE READS:—BUENOS AIRES:

"Weather is at present cooler which is checking abnormal growth while it has rained usefully in most areas except in parts of Cordoba. Sowing is continuing in the south."

MANUFACTURE OF JUTE GOODS IN JUNE

Calcutta, July 24

The manufacture of jute goods during June, 1939, by the mills reporting to the Indian Jute Mills' Association, is as follows:—

Sacking bags (in 100s) 46.960 or 48,528 tons.

Hessian bags (in 100s) 46,183 or 10,010 tons

Sacking cloth (in 1000 yds) 6,096 or 2,673 tons.

Hessian cloth (in 1000 yds) 99,840 or 26,476 tons.

Others 3,229 tons.

Total 90,916 tons.

Stocks of manufactured goods (cloth and bags) on June 30 with the mills reporting to the Indian Jute Mills' Association is as follows:—

	1939	1938
Sackings (lakhs of yds)	1,864	1,708
Sackings (tons)	77,398	.....
Hessians (lakhs of yds)	4,504	4,279
Hessians (tons)	110,375	.....

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 26.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 96, October 96, December 97.

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. August 108, October 106-8-0, December 108-8-0

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. August 138, October 135, December 139.

Yarn No. 40s. August 210, October 211, December 211.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 25.

GIZA 7—	
Spot	6.36+3
July	6.19+3
October	6.18—1
November	6.23—1
January	6.29—1
March	6.33—1
May	6.36—1
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.72—0
July	5.46—3
October	5.42—4
November	5.42—4
January	5.44—4
March	5.47—4
May	5.50—4

RUBBER QUOTA

The I.R.C. yesterday fixed the quotas for the third and fourth quarters of 1939 at 60 per cent. This represents an increase of 5 per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 26.

Following a rise of 19 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 150/- for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened easy at Rs. 149/- as last the market under heavy selling had declined to Rs. 147/12. There was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 149/8. There was some covering in old Broach J/A delivery which after opening at Rs. 151/- advanced to Rs. 152/8. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market was due to open 4 points up but it opened very steady. The local market was not influenced by firmness in Liverpool and new Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 149/8. Later on Liverpool was 6 points up and there was some selling in the local market which closed at 4-30 p.m as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach J/A ...	Rs. 152 2 0
F.G.M.G. Broach A/M ...	Rs. 149 4 0
Fine F.G. Oomra D/J ...	Rs. 139 4 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal D/J ...	Rs. 115 6 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 26.

Slightly warmer, heavy rains in Eastern Belt, light rains in Central Belt. Forecast—more rain expected.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 26

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	127	124	121	118	
Punjab	127	124	121	118	
Rajputana	130	127	124	121	
Oomra No. 3	153	151	148	145	
C P No. 1	164	162	159	156	
C P No. 2	157	155	152	149	
Broach No. 2		159	157	154	152
Punjab Ame		179	177	174	172
Surat		196	194	191	189
Rajpipla		193	191	188	186
Navsari		205	203	200	198

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 26.

Bengal Fine	124/24
Bengal F.G.	120/22
C. P. 1	131/36
C. P. 2	140/45
Arvi	140/45
Amraoti	137/40
Ellichpur	137/40
Berar	140/47
Jalgaon	139/45
Khandesh	132/37
Jalna/Sailu	136/39
Ajit Wani/Sailvadi	140/47
Khandwa	140/47
Malwa F. G.	132/39
Broach	151/55
Punjab 4 F.	136/71
Punjab 289 F.	109/001
Sind N.T.	117/61
Surat	109/03
Navsari	150/001
Western Farm	101/03

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	36,736	56,880	
Central India	220,432	40,374	
Barsi and Nagar	58	90,420	149,968
Hyderabad (Gaorani)		4,474	40,342
Berar		162,718	527,492
Central Provinces	51	38,151	85,013
Total Oomras	109	562,653	761,731
Dhoolera		276,871	141,617
N W Provinces	105	9,683	3,112
Rajputana	253	79,669	16,455
Sind Punjab	465	331,938	520,559
Broach		414,944	264,108
Coompta and Dharwar		148,804	68,454
Westerns Northerns	101	95,970	24,603
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,637	5,215
American		3,487	177,893
Egyptian African and Sudan		3,334	367,762 522,392
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		95	1,171
Total		4,367	2,294,211 2,447,696
Arrived by road to 20th July 1939			380,581

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 20th July

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		1,263	301,961 318,449
Japan and China			1,317,751 665,413
Coast Ports			82,329 59,853
Up-country by Rail			289,878 356,276
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan			21,816 6,078
Total		1,263	1,843,735 1,426,069

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 25-7-39	4038000	7940000
Receipts yesterday 25-7-39	10000	4000
Exports to date 25-7-39	2540000	5911000
Stock at Ports 21-7-39	1947000	2447000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-7-39	2442000	1994000
Stock at Liverpool 21-7-39	667000	1157000
Visible Supply 21-7-39	4828000	5712000
Quantity in sight 21-7-39	9558000	13128000
Quantity out of sight 21-7-39	10365000	10324000

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 26.

To-day 400 bales were tendered against Broach J/A delivery. Total tenders 7450 bales.

LINSEED OILS

London, July 25.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 23/4 1/2 Aug sellers.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 22/7 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 8 3/8 sellers.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 26.

Yesterday London Gold prices improved 1/2d. at £7.8.6. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.72. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68.19 at London and 4.68 3/16 at New York. London Silver prices declined 3/16d. per spot at 16 5/8d. and forward quotation was 1/8d. lower at 16 1/4. India bought and sold. America also bought and sold. There was some bear covering at the decline. There were Indian sellers at fixed prices. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T on London was quoted 4d London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 45-4-3 and forward was Rs. 44-6-6. The local silver market was dull with a restricted business out Gold was fairly firm on better buying by local Banks and small arrivals. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD—			
Ready	37	1	9
Shrawan dely.	37	2	0
Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	0	9
2nd Shrawan dely.	37	1	9
2nd Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	2	3
SILVER—			
Ready	45	2	0
Shrawan dely.	44	12	0
Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	10	0
2nd Shrawan dely	44	8	0
2nd Shrawan Teji Mandi	1	8	0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 25.

Spot	16 5/8
Forward	16 1/4

LONDON GOLD

London, July 25.

Gold Bars Fine per ouz.	£7-8-6

LONDON METALS

London, July 25.

Copper	£43 5 0
Lead	£14 17 6
Spelter	£14 11 3
Tin	£224 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 26

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£43-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£49-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-10-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 25

August	£11 2 6
September	£11 0 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 26.

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	8	0
Highest	29	8	0
Lowest	29	7	0
Closing	29	7	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	29	2	6
Highest	29	5	9
Lowest	29	1	3
Closing	29	3	9
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	27	6	6
Highest	27	8	3
Lowest	27	6	6
Closing	27	7	0
Castorseed May—			
Opening	29	0	0
Highest	29	0	0
Lowest	29	0	0
Closing	29	0	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	28	6	0
Highest	28	10	3
Lowest	28	6	0
Closing	28	9	6
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	21	10	6
Highest	21	12	0
Lowest	21	10	0
Closing	21	11	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 25

July	41 5/8d.
October	41 3/4d.
December	47 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 25

September	dol 0.61 1/4
December	dol 0.62 3/4
May	dol 0.64 7/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 25.

August	7sh. 1 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, July 25

September	1.98
November	9.03
January	1.94
March	1.97

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 26

Ready Javas	Rs.	14	3 0
Shipment July		4	13 0
Shipment August		4	15 0
Shipment September		4	15 0
Java Spot		F	7.10

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 26

Wheat	90,130	cwts.
Linseed	3,109	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	22	cwts.
Gingelliyseed	14	cwts.
Groundnuts	4,147	cwts.
Castorseed	390	cwts.
Rice	47,603	cwts.
Myrabollams	337	cwts.
Cottonseed	640	cwts.
Mowraseed	925	cwts.
Gram	431	cwts.
Joowar	183	cwts.
Bajree	1,188	cwts.
Barley	862	cwts.

LONDON PRODUCE

London July 25.

Rozario Santa Fe 17/9 Sept sellers.

Barletta Rosso, unquote.

South Australian, unquoted.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 26.

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98/6
2 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes (Cash)	96/14
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	99/14
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102/2
3 p.c 1963-65 Loan	97/12
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	103/12
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107/4
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	110/10
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115/12
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103/7
TAXFREE LOANS	
5 p.c 1945/55 Loan	114
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	108/0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	107/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	116/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	128/0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	127/0

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes ruled firm to-day touching one time at Rs. 96/15 then close steady at Rs. 96/14.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 26.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to November

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near 15/16 Nov-Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285 1/4

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1306

Bank's buying T T 1326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 5/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 28 nominal

SINGAPURE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 7/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 21/32 26th instant.

Shanghai/London 0/4 15/32 .th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 26th instant.

Java London 8.72 26th instant.

New York/London 4.68.18 25th instant.

London/New York 4.68.19 25th instant.

London/Paris 176.72 25th instant.

London/Italy 89.05 25th instant.

London/Belgium 27.55 5/8 25th instant.

London/Switzerland 20.75 25th instant.

London/Berlin 11.67 25th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.41 25th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.75 1/8 25th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £7.8.5 1/2 24th instant.

Gold £7.8.6 25th instant.

Silver London Ready 16 13/16 24th instant.

Silver London Ready 16 5/8 25th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 3/8 24th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 1/4 25th instant.

London New York Ready 35 24th instant.

Silver New York Ready 35 25th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 24th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 25th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 24th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 25th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:— Call 1/4 per cent.

3 Months 3/4 per cent.

6 Months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 25

Call Loan London	1/2
3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans	71 3/4
3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loan	84/-
3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	96 3/4
4 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	102 1/4
4 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	107 1/2
4 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	109 1/2
5 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	106 1/4
3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	94 1/2
2 1/2 p.c. British Consols	66 3/8
3 1/2 p.c. War Loan	92 1/4
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	104 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	37/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 25.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£70 1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948	£71 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	£84
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. 1950/55	£107 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	£66 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961	£92 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1952	£92 1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£104 7/8
Victory Bonds	£105
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£6 1 2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£78
National Bank of India	£28 1/8

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 25.

T. T. On London—	
New York	4.68.19
Paris	176.72
Berlin	11.67
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.68 9/16
Amsterdam	8.75 1/4
Brussels	27.55 5/8
Milan	89.05
Berne	20.75
Copenhagen	22.40
Stockholm	19.40 3/4
Oslo	19.90 1/2

Scattered Short Covering In Share Bazar

STEEL AND TEXTILE ISSUES IMPROVE

Associated Cements Quiet

BOMBAY: July 26.

The local Share Bazar was quietly steady and though there was scattered covering, which resulted in small gains in speculative counters, but the market still lacks speculative support.

Moreover the market does not show any disposition to operate in the present settlement, which is now to expire shortly.

The Wall-Street Market was quiet with scattered realising and is consolidating the recent improvement. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/8 up at dols. 53-3/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares remained unchanged at 26-3/4 dollars.

The special feature of the market was some selling in Associated Cement shares, which daily moves in the opposite direction of the general market. This Section is keeping steady, but in the face of a general decline, it becomes difficult to push prices up.

Those who are guided by facts and figures, believe that Tata Steel shares at present prices are not risky in view of the large forward business done. But they are also not inclined to support the market as there is some forced liquidation which is depressing prices.

At the moment the outlook is very uncertain. Foreign advices are encouraging, but the trade as a whole in this country is not encouraging. There is at present seasonal depression and more depends upon the progress of monsoon.

It is true that economic conditions of various classes are undergoing important changes and in some Provinces the burden of taxation is gradually removed on richer class. This fact is also partly responsible for the discouraging picture. But in speculative markets sentiment is most important factor.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 1,335 and after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 1,347-8. Ordinary shares also opened at Rs. 278 and improved to Rs. 281-8. Cotton Mill shares were barely steady under scattered covering and Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 716-4. Associated Cement was the one which eased off to Rs. 130.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 26.

100	Ahmed. Advance	257 8
250	BOM. DYEING	716 4
100	CENTURY	196 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	198 0
100	COLABA	105 0
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 3 9
100	Finlay	89 0
100	GOKAK	128 0
1,000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	36 0
100	Khatau	84 0
100	KOHINOOR	212 0
250	Laxmi	415 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	110 8
250	Model	40 0
50	MYSORE	87 0
200	NEW GREAT	172 0
500	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	226 4
25	SASSOON SILK	67 0
1,000	Sholapur	2,700 0
50	SIMPLEX	65 8
100	SWADESHI	196 0
500	Vishnu	1,003 12
1,000	Westerns	850 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	108 0
25-50	CENTRAL	34 12
500	Imperial	1,530 0
125-500	Imp Conty.	381 4
50-100	India	146 12
100	Reserve Bank	111 4
5	Union	5 14
	CEMENTS	
100	ASSOCIATED	130 0
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	666 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 9
20	Mercantile	53 0
15-75	New India	37 7
200	Oriental	4,425 0
10-50	Vulcan	7-0-6
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahd. Old	145 0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,455 0
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129 4
100	Bombay Suburban	159 2
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	157 8
100	TATA HYDRO	153 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,272 8
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	997 8
100	C. Province	101 0
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	100 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	102 12
500	Tapti Valley	775 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp.	5 2 6
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 9 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	24 12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	32 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,347 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	281 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	348 0
10	Air Service	6 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	172 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep	668 12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	258 0
125	B. BURMA	467 8
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	164 6
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 5
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	83 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	43 0
100	I. Radio Defd	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	353 12
100	Port Canning	74 8
30	PREMIER CON	69 8
15	Scindia	18 0
25	Tata Oil Mill	35 4
	PREFERENCE	
7 p.c.	Andhra Valley	1,482 8
6 p.c.	Bombay Steam	297 8
7 p.c.	Bombay Tram (T.F.)	78 12
5 p.c.	Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4 p.c.	Prem Const 1st	110 4
6-1/4 p.c.	Prem Const 2nd	98 8
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	152 6
7½ p.c.	Tata Power	1,585 0
7½ p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd	163 12
7 p.c.	Vishnu	575 0
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4 p.c.	Andhra Valley	101 12
6 p.c.	Andhra Valley	105 0
4 p.c.	Bombay Telephone	52 12
7 p.c.	Sholapur	78 6
6 p.c.	Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 26.

Bombay Dyeing (707/8) 707, 712, 708, 717, 715, 716.

Century (194) 195, 197/8, 195, 197, 196/8.

Central India (195) 196, 195/8, 196, 195, 197/8, 198.

Kohinoor (209/8) 210, 212, 211, 212.

New Great (169) 171, 173, 171/8, 172.

Simplex (64/12) 65/5.

Swadeshi (193/8) 193, 194, 193/8, 196, 194, 195.

Associated Cement (130/12) 131/8, 130/12, 131/4, 130/12, 131/8, 129/8, 130.

Andhra (1452/8) 1452, 1455

Tram. Ord. (129/8) 129/8, 129/4.

Tata Hydro (153) 153/8.

Tata Power (1262/8) 1267, 1275, 1271, 1272

T. Steel Dfd. (1332/8) 1337, 1331, 1347, 1337, 1348, 1352, 1347.

T. Steel Ord. (277/8) 278, 277, 281, 280, 281/8.

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (163/8) 163/12.

Bellapur (171/8) 171/8, 172/8.

B. Steam. (257) 257, 258.

B. Burma (464) 465, 469, 466, 468, 467/8.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 25.

Dollars.

Amr. Power and Light Common	5
Amr. Powe. and Light 5 p.c Pfd.	38
Amr. Water Works and Elec. dol. 6 Pfd.	87
Electric Bond and Share Common	9 3/4
Electric Bond and Share 5 p.c. Pfd.	59
Consolidated Edison	32 3/4
Amr. Tel. and Tel.	167
Western Union Telegraph	25 1/4
Union Pacific	99 1/2
New York Central R.R.	15 3/4
Great Northern Pfd.	27
Gillette Safety Razor dol. 5 Pfd.	92
Amrex Corporation	22 1/2
Radio Corporation	6 1/4
Texas Corporation	37 1/8
Loews Inc.	45 3/4
Guaranty Trust	268
Union Carbon and Carbide	81
Chase National Bank	32 1/2
United States Steel	53 3/8
Bethlehem Steel	63
Crucible Steel	34
Republic Steel	19
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	20
U. S. Smelting	55
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 3/4
Chrysler Motors	83 1/4
General Motors	47 1/2
American Radiator	13
General Electric	38
Lockheeds	27
Woolworth	49
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	13
St. Oil of N. J.	43 1/2
Socony	11 1/2
Consolidated Oil	7 3/4
National City Bank of New York	25 1/4

Turnover 1,250,000 shares. Expect ultimately higher markets although think purchases for present should be confined to recessions. U. S. Steel Corporation made net profit of dol. 1,309,761 for June quarter and has declared regular Preferred dividend.

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 25.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. per ton 10/18/9 July sellers

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. per ton 12/1/3 July sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. per ton 12/7/6 July sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont C.I.F. per ton 11/12/6 July/Aug sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. per ton 10/17/6 July/Aug sellers.

COFFEE

New York, July 25.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

THE READERS
of this paper may kindly communicate their address to us. They will then realize what enormous benefit it brings to them.
BHOGILAL HIRALAL SHAH & Co.,
Sole Agents:—
The Reliance Assurance Society, Limited.
Post Box No.—713, BOMBAY.
Tel. Address:—"BHOGILALCO."

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1939

SKIN BOONE LOTION
CURES rapidly BARBER'S ITCH, RING-WORM of all kinds and anywhere on the body. INSTANT CURE for STINGS of MOSQUITOES and other insects. Will not stain clothes. Will not injure the most delicate skin. No discomfort of Grease or Oil. Will dry up instantly on application. Cure guaranteed.
Agents:
Sorabji Hormusji & Co.,
BOMBAY 2.

Thousands Of Workers Rendered Unemployed

NO SAFETY WITHOUT LEGISLATIVE REMEDIES

Condition In Textile Industry Serious And Menacing, Says Joshi

NAGPUR, July 25.

The deterioration in the wages of textile workers throughout India occupied the attention of representatives of the textile unions of different centres in India who conferred here to-day, under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central). Delegates from Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Rajnandgaon attended.

Replies to a questionnaire on the present conditions of workers from Bombay, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Bangalore, Nagpur, Berhampore, Rajnandgaon and Kustia were considered.

These reports indicated a general worsening of the conditions of textile workers, both direct and indirect. In most of the centres there have been reduction of wages, rationalisation, and the closing of night shifts on the plea of trade depression.

The conference was not open to the Press, but its conclusions were made available in a lengthy statement issued by Mr. Joshi after the conclusion of the meeting.

WAGE CUTS

The gravity of the situation, says Mr. Joshi, can be understood from the fact that in Bombay alone the number of the unemployed consequent on the closure of night shifts exceeds 30,000. In Ahmedabad more than 15,000 are already workless and in Sholapur 1,000 workers have been rendered unemployed.

Every centre reports direct or indirect wage cuts. The Ahmedabad millowners, Mr. Joshi points out, are now contemplating a reduction in wages, according to the evidence in his committee's possession. He characterises this step as "an attempt to remove the wage increases granted by the Bombay Labour Inquiry Committee". Bombay, where indirect wage cuts are in evidence, is preparing for a rationalisation drive, which will, in Mr. Joshi's opinion, lead to a reduction in the total earnings of the workers.

THOUSANDS RENDERED UNEMPLOYED.

Thus conditions in the textile industry, Mr. Joshi says, have become serious and menacing. Thousands of workers have been rendered unemployed without provision for their livelihood. Those at present employed are threatened with a reduction in their earnings, and rationalisation threatens still further unemployment.

Mr. Joshi, proceeding, declares that this policy of the millowners threatens to remove the entire increases recently granted in some Congress provinces, and if allowed to go unchecked, it will not only worsen the condition, but will also make it difficult to put through further schemes of social amelioration. He feels that "the apathy of the provincial Governments is surprising and even shocking."

Growing unemployment and attacks on wages clearly show that neither earnings nor other conditions will be safe without legislative remedies. The cry that labour legislation should be co-ordinated has only started to delay the reforms which provincial Governments may undertake through pressure of public opinion. Co-ordination may be necessary but it cannot be allowed as an excuse for delay.

APPEAL FOR LEGISLATION.

The conference, therefore, appealed to all Governments immediately to introduce legislation for unemployment insurance and a minimum wage, in view of mass unemployment and the repeated nibbling at the workers' wages. The conference felt convinced that industrial distress and misery could not be avoided unless these measures were passed.

By another resolution the conference expressed the opinion that there was no justification for this worsening of the workers' standard of living. Convinced from reports that the attack is an All-India one, the conference felt it necessary to adopt effective co-ordinated measures to resist the offensive.

The conference, therefore, called upon all textile centres, unions and workers not to accept any reduction in their standard of living, direct or indirect.

The meeting was further of the opinion that the time had come for workers to raise the demand for immediate legislation guaranteeing unemployment insurance and a minimum wage. The conference called upon the textile workers to ask for the granting of these demands.—A.P.

Plenary session of the 25th International Labour Conference which recently concluded at Geneva.

RAILWAYMEN'S DAY ON AUGUST 21

More Agitation About Provident Fund Demand

A special meeting of the Railway Union's Joint Committee was held at the head office of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union on Tuesday to consider the situation arising out of the results of the meeting with the Railway Board.

The meeting expressed dissatisfaction at the attitude shown by the Railway Board in matters of Provident Fund demand of the Railway Workers. The meeting fully endorsed the decision of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation calling upon the Railway Workers in India to observe the 21st of August as an All-India Railway Workers Demand Day and called upon all the Unions in the Joint Committee to make preparations to observe this day as successfully as they did on the 19th July.

The meeting also called upon the Railway Unions to make a serious drive for membership and have record increase in membership before the 21st of August which will indicate the determination of Railway Workers to secure the demand about Provident Fund before long.

B. B. C. I. WORKERS' CONFERENCE AT BARODA.

A special conference of B. B. and C. I. Railway Workers will be held at Baroda under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railwaymen's Union. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will preside over the conference while Mr. Shivbishal will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Ranchod Murar, Secretary Reception Committee is preparing vigorously for the Conference. Mr. Potkar and other organisers of the Union have been moving on the line to make the conference a success.

The important questions before the conference is the 21st of August Day, the demand of Provident Fund, and the increase in wages.

ANNUAL MEETING OF G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN.

The annual general meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union will be held in Bombay at R. M. Bhat High School on 27th and 28th July, 1939 at 6 p.m. The adoption of annual report the statement of accounts, the election of office-bearers for the new year, the change in the constitution, and passing of resolutions is the programme before the meeting. Representatives from Bhusaval, Manmad, Igatpuri, Sholapur, Dhond, Jubbulpore and Jhansi have intimated their desire to come. Some have already arrived.

The annual general meeting of Jhansi Branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union shall be held on the 29th and 30th July at Jhansi under the presidentship of Mr. B. K. Datta. The meeting will transact the usual programme of annual general meeting of electing office bearers, adopting statement of accounts etc., etc.

RS. 36,000 MORE IN TODDY SHOP AUCTIONS

Iranies And Parsis, Prominent Bidders

POONA, JULY 26.

A RISE OF RS. 36,000 IN THE ANNUAL AUCTIONS FOR TODDY SHOP LICENCES IN POONA DISTRICT WAS REGISTERED YESTERDAY, PROMINENT AMONG THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS BEING IRANIES AND PARSIS, WHO HAD BEEN DISPLACED BY THE PROHIBITION EXPERIMENT IN BOMBAY.

THE FIGURES FOR THE LAST YEAR WAS RS. 3,05,146 FOR THE SAME LICENCES.—UNITED PRESS.

A KING FOR SYRIA

Saudi Govt.'s Objections

(From Our Own Correspondent)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail)

Since the rumour is spread in all over Arabia that amonarch will be proclaimed very shortly in Syria and discussion is going on between the French Government and some members of the Royal Iraq family about the acceptance of the throne of Syria this news was received in the political Saudi-Arabia circle with great concern.

It was stated that either Emir Abdullah, ruler of the Trans-Jordan, or Emir Zaid, the uncle of the late King Ghazi of Iraq, were demi-officially nominated to the throne. A momentous memorandum in this connection has been presented to the British Government by the Government of King Ibn Saud. It is stated in the memorandum that the Government of Saudi-Arabia regards the appointment of the royal family of Iraq over the throne in Syria as the breaking of the balance in Arabia from north, south and east of Saudi-Arabian frontiers close to Iraq and Trans-Jordan, thereby making these boundaries easily subject to the full supervision of the Iraq family and this will also mean a great deal of political uneasiness to the Saudi-Arabia Government.

It is further stated in the memorandum that the Government of Saudi-Arabia has asked the British Government either to give an assurance that the Syrian throne will not be made over to any member of the Iraq royal family (i.e., to Emir Abdullah or his son or to Emir Zaid) or to leave the whole question to be dealt with by the Saudi-Arabian Government as they like.

It may be recalled that the Prime Minister of Iraq, Mr. Nurie Said Pasha, recently during a discussion in parliament regarding foreign affairs in Iraq, declared that a dispute between his Government and that of Saudi-Arabia had just arisen and that he would welcome any interference from Egypt or any other Arabian country to settle the dispute. It may also be recalled that the Iraq Gvvernment had officially declared some weeks ago that a memorandum had been sent by the Saudi-Arabian Government warning them not to interfere in the Syrian or Palestine affairs. This memorandum has caused a great sensation all over Arabia and official communiques in this matter have been issued by both the Governments but still the matter is a general topic of the press in Iraq, Syria, Egypt and other countries.

DROWNING FATALITIES IN INDUS.

KARACHI, July 26.

A boy, said to be the son of a Sukkur merchant, was drowned in the Indus yesterday as a result of the boat in which he was crossing the river overturning in midstream. His body has not yet been recovered.

A Hindu woman was also drowned in the river while bathing.—United Press.

SUBHAS REPLIES TO JAWAHAR

"Members Of Forward Bloc Are Neither Opportunists Nor Fascists"

CALCUTTA, July 25.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FORWARD BLOC ARE NEITHER OPPORTUNISTS NOR FASCISTS, ASSERTS MR SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, IN A STATEMENT REFERRING TO THE RECENT CRITICISM OF THE BLOC BY PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Mr. Bose refers to Pandit Nehru's "unprovoked attack" on the Forward Bloc while in Ceylon and says: "Not long ago Panditji hurled a number of criticisms against the Forward Bloc. Subsequent developments have silenced most of those criticisms but he still persists in calling the members of the Bloc opportunists and Fascists.

"I would ask Panditji in the first place wherein he finds opportunism or Fascism in the programme of the Forward Bloc. I would ask him in the second place to tell us who among the members of the Forward Bloc are either opportunists or Fascists. I hope that in all fairness he will either substantiate the charge or withdraw it unconditionally.

"The line adopted by the Forward Bloc may be right or it may be wrong. But it is a clear line, based on a definite programme, and within the Bloc there is no room for wobblers. The members of the Forward Bloc have to face the wrath not only of British Imperialism but of our Congress bureaucracy as well, and they also run the risk of being expelled from the Congress. How such men can be called opportunists passes my comprehension. I should rather label as opportunists those who would run with the hare and hunt with the hound—those who pose as Leftists and act as Rightists—those who talk in one way when they are inside a room and in quite a different way when they are outside.

"As for Fascism, may I ask as to who are the Fascists? Are those people to be called Fascists who are fighting Fascism within the Congress and without or should they be dubbed as Fascists who support the present autocratic 'high command' either by openly joining the present homogeneous Working Committee or by secretly joining in their deliberations and drafting their resolutions.

"The line of opportunism is always the line of least resistance. The easiest thing for a Congressman to-day is to side with the majority and toe the ministerial line, with or without Leftist slogans in one's mouth. But joining the Forward Bloc means courting trouble, difficulty and persecution when one could have an easy time. If the Forward Bloc is the product of historical necessity and an inevitable staged in our political evolution, it is bound to forge ahead in spite of our Hamlets, in spite of our sceptics, and in spite of our Fascists."

GOAN STUDENTS' "CALVARY"

140 Steps To Climb Daily

(From Our Correspondent)
GOA, July 25.

The higher educational institution of Goa at Panjim, knewn as "Liceu Nacional", is situated on the top of a hill. To gain access to it students are expected to climb 140 steps daily. According to medical reports this entails a severe strain on the young students, and the statistics published reveal that a good deal of harm is caused to the constitution of the students particularly of the weaker class. Construction of a road from the foot of the hill leading to the building, with a regular bus service, is recommended to remedy the evil.

Sankheda Mewas Kisans In Sad Plight

Alleged Breach Of Agency Orders By Thakores

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, July 24.

For the last few months a conflict has raged between the peasants and the Thakores of Sankheda Mewas on the question of the lands attached to their huts (Vada-lands). In the current year, Agency rules and regulations were published forbidding forced labour (veth) in the area. Incensed at this check on their autocratic zooloom the Thakores began to eovict Kisans from their homelands. The Agency then instructed the States' officials not to deprive the Peasants of their lands just because they ceased to render free labour. Most of the States then agreed to this advice of the Agency officers.

In spite of this, some of the States continue to act in contravention of these rules and are continuing the old system extorting forced labour. They are overruling the advice of the Agency officials

OFFENSIVE OF THE THAKORE SAHEB.

So, some peasants marched to the Baroda Agency with their complaints against the Thakore Saheb of Vasana-Virpur. It is reported that Thakore Saheb has taken the offensive and, overriding, the advice of the Agency officials, has managed to get the lands tilled by employing outside labour.

Generally in Sankheda Mewas lands are given on rent and hire to the small peasants who, over and above paying the rents are forced to supply labour. As these peasants have refused to supply this labour, they are, it is reported, forced by the Thakore Saheb to leave the lands and they have to-day become completely landless. There is panic and acute discontent amongst the peasantry.

It is in the fitness of things that the Agency officials should intervene at this hour and help the poor peasants to win back their lands and earn their bread of hard labour.

HUTCHINGS TO VISIT SIMLA

Burma Agent To Study Situation Before Taking Office

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 25.

Mr. Hutchings, the newly appointed Government of India's Agent in Burma, will shortly visit Simla before taking appointment. This will enable him to have his instructions and appreciation of the situation as seen through the Government of India's eyes. He will also be in possession of preliminary trade talks between Mr. Wise and Tin Tut, Commerce and Finance Secretaries of the Burma Government who were here last week in connection with the renewal and modification of the Order in Council for regulation of trade between the two countries about which the Central Assembly passed resolution for its termination.

The Order in Council is for three years but would remain in force indefinitely until one year's notice of its termination is given. It is further learnt that the Indo-Burman talks were of an exploratory character and would be probably followed by a visit of an Indian Delegation to Burma for negotiating trade arrangements. All that, however, is not expected to happen very shortly since the Government of India's hands are full with Indo-Japanese trade negotiations.

Hotel Workers To Observe "Anti-War Day"

The Secretary of the Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union writes:

A decision to observe the first of August as the "Anti War Day" was decided by the Managing Committee of the Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union at its meeting held on Sunday.

The huge procession of the workers working in the Hotels in the City will be taken out on that day starting from the office of the Union at Kandewadi at 9 p. m. The committee also welcomed the prohibition policy of the Government and promised full support on behalf of the hotel workers in the City.

STIPENDS FOR ABORIGINAL STUDENTS

The Government of Bihar have decided to award four stipends of the value of Rs. 20 each, tenable at the Bihar Veterinary College, Patna, during the ensuing session, to aboriginal students.

TANDO ADAM MUNICIPALITY SUSPENDED.

KARACHI, July 26.

The Sind Government has ordered the suspension of the Tando Adam Municipality in Nawabshah district for a period of three years due to factions.—United Press.

CHARLIE CHAN

FLEEING FROM CHARLIE AND KIRK AFTER HE CONFESSES HIS GUILT, ROGER CRANE ENTERS ONE OF THE MINE BUILDINGS WHERE EXPLOSIVES ARE STORED...
Alfred Andriola
4-17
THEY WON'T DARE COME IN HERE! THEY'LL BE AFRAID TO COME IN HERE!
EXPLOSIVES DANGER
CRANE IF YOU DON'T COME OUT WE'LL BLOW THE PLACE UP!
TERRIFIED BY KIRK'S THREAT, THE SNIVELING COWARD ROUSES TO ACTION
I'LL BLOW THEM UP FIRST! I WON'T DIE! I WON'T DIE!
VOLCANO POWDER
HIGH EXPLOSIVES
CHARLIE! LOOK OUT! IT'S DYNAMITE!
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.